

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 32.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1752.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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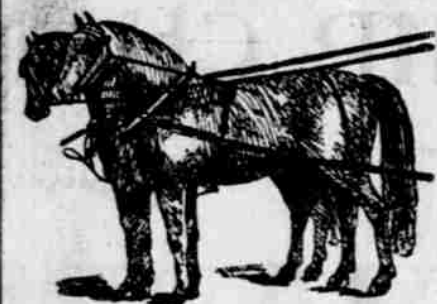
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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)
Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.
J. W. BERGSTROM, Agent KROEGER PIANO.
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"Joe," otherwise Mr. Commissioner, Marsden has had a number of applications for mandioc plants since the article appeared in the columns of the Advertiser. Mr. Marsden distributed the plants as requested.

CONCORD---LEXINGTON.

Sons of Revolution Celebrate Early Victories.

CHIEF JUSTICE IS THE HOST.

The House Transformed into a Bower of Flowers—President Jones Makes an Address—Reminiscences of a Visitor to the Famous Old Town.

The home of Chief Justice Albert Francis Judd, L.L.D., on Nuuanu avenue was filled last Saturday night with the members of the Hawaiian Society Sons of the American Revolution, who with their wives and a number of especially invited guests met in honor of the 121st anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, "Lexington Alarm Day" as it is called by the patriots now-a-days.

Beautiful flowers and plants made the spacious home of the Chief Justice a thing of beauty indeed. The guests were made speedily welcome to the hospitality of the Judds by members of the family. At 7:30 o'clock the president of the society, Hon. Peter Cushman Jones, called those present to order in the front parlor and after invocation by Compatriot Birnie, in a speech described the glorious day on which the patriotic sires of those present had made the stand against the troops of King George 121 years ago. Vice-president of the society, Chief Justice Judd, followed in a more detailed account. How the gallant Paul Revere had ridden away at night to warn the patriots John Hancock and Samuel Adams of their danger from arrest by the British authorities. How the bridge over which the minute men retreated was torn up so as to prevent the enemy following but, unfortunately, the planks had been placed on the wrong side of the stream and the soldiers simply had to replace them.

How that these few shots fired had been heard in all the thirteen colonies east and west, north and south, and the blood of the patriots who fell on that day was speedily avenged on the soldiers of England. Mrs. W. W. Hall followed in a stirring rendition of Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride" which evoked loud applause. Mrs. Henry Castle then spoke in a most interesting way of "Lexington 100 Years After." This town has been Mrs. Castle's home and she described the great ceremonies at the 100th anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord when the late president U. S. Grant and thousands of Americans wended their way to this liberty spot. Though but a child at that time, Mrs. Castle remembered the dreary, drizzling day and the great crowds that thronged the village on that auspicious day. The old house in which Paul Revere had his interview with John Hancock and Samuel Adams was described and although still inhabited was being pulled down right on the heads of the dwellers therein by patriotic relic hunters. Marble slabs mark the spots of interest around these historic towns and the annual recurrence of the 19th of April brings a concourse of people from all over the East to Concord and Lexington to view again the place where our forefathers laid down their lives for liberty. Mrs. Castle was at Lexington a year ago and found the place thronged on that day with sight seers. All through Massachusetts and in all the older states markers have been placed by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on the spots where great events occurred in the War of the Revolution.

"Fast Day" in Massachusetts has been changed to "Patriots' Day." Mrs. Castle spoke in a conversational tone and her speech was full of witty reminiscences. When she concluded the audience only wished it had been three times longer.

William Douglas Alexander gave the genealogy of his distinguished ancestor, Colonel Douglass, who commanded a flotilla on Lake Champlain during the Revolution and died a martyr to the cause in 1777. President Jones spoke of the formation on these islands of a chapter of the Society of the Daughters of American Revolution. Mrs. A. F. Judd has been named as Regent and the complete organization of this society will soon be accomplished. The exercises concluded with the singing of "America" by all present and it was sung with a hearty good will indeed.

At the close President Jones urged that all those eligible not yet affiliated with the society, do so immediately. The aims of the society are purely patriotic. The Hawaiian Society now numbers forty-three members.

Refreshments were served in the diningroom and those present indulged in interchange of opinions until half past ten.

Among those present were President and Mrs. Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Damon, Attorney-General and Mrs. Smith, Commander J. E. Craig, U. S. N. of the U. S. S. Concord, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mother Castle, Mrs. H. N. Castle, Miss Gray, the Misses Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Rev. Douglas Putnam

Birnie, Hon. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mrs. Parmelee, Professor and Mrs. Alexander, William Douglass Alexander, George Washington Riggs King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanwood Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Francis Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. William Olmstead Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster Day, Mr. and Mrs. John Effinger, Colonel and Mrs. Wm. Fessenden Allen, Hon. and Mrs. Lorin Andrews Thurston, Wm. Joseph Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Miller Ballou, Mr. Wm. Cooper Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Elias C. Bond, Mr. Joseph Swift Emerson, Doctor and Mrs. John Scott Boyd Pratt, Miss Hartwell, Miss Pauahi Judd, Miss Agnes Judd. Letters of regret were read from Compatriots John Walter Jones, James Adams Martin of Hilo, Luther Severance of Hilo and Clarence Munroe Walton of Pahala, Hawaii.

Compatriots Lloyd Osborne of Wailima, Samoa, Charles Montague Cooke of San Francisco, Henry Wild Severance of Dover, N. H., Frederic Carlos Smith, Winthrop Channing Hammond, Orlando H. Harlan, Edwin Austin Jones, Charles Porter Colburn of Cincinnati, Henry Reed Hollister, were unavoidably absent.



HON. ALBERT FRANCIS JUDD.
Drawn by H. Roberts of the Advertiser staff from a photograph by J. J. Williams.

The next meeting will be on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

CLOSE OF CELEBRATION.

Sermon at Central Union Church Last Night—Good Music.

The evening service at Central Union church yesterday was in the nature of a celebration of the 121st anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the beginning of the American Revolution of 1775.

The church was well filled, the seats immediately in front of the pulpit being occupied by a goodly number of the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The organ prelude by Mrs. A. F. Judd and the doxology was followed by the singing of "America" by the congregation. The anthem, in which Miss Jessie R. Axtell sang the solo part in a most effective manner, was a beautiful selection for the evening. The hymns "Libertas et Patria," dedicated to the Sons of the American Revolution, was sung to the tune of "Geneva." Mrs. Montague Turner sang "The Palms."

In the beginning of his sermon Rev. D. P. Birnie dwelt upon the Feast of the Passover as a celebration by the Jews of the magnanimity and power of Almighty God in delivering them out of slavery.

This liberty festival of the Jews was a symbol of the splendid way in which people can keep memorial days fresh in their minds.

Dr. Birnie dwelt upon the celebration of the memorial day of the Sons of the American Revolution and asked why people should look back to the beginning of the American Revolution at Lexington and Concord? Why remember that people of the same race and language came together in bloody strife? Why relate over and over again the story so familiar to every American boy?

Then followed a description of the beginning of the American Revolution from Paul Revere's ride.

Why were the events of the beginning day of the Revolution of such tremendous importance to the people of America? Why did men of one nation and one language stand face to face in deadly strife in front of the very churches where they were wont to worship God—by the side of cemeteries where their loved ones were buried?

It was simply because the thing had to be. It was a crisis in the history of civil liberty. In the Hebrews as they went out of Egypt, in Martin Luther, in the Scandinavian people, who gave the back-bone of vitality to the Anglo Saxon race, in lives all down through the ages, there existed the

MEMBERS RE-ELECTED.

Senate Elects Old Members to Council of State.

same spirit made manifest in the Revolution—liberty.

The leaders and the people did not want war with England—in fact it was the last thing they looked for. They were driven into it by the irresistible onward current of liberty.

After the first fight the whole people were as a unit for the defense of their common liberty. It was not Revolution but Evolution. Certain things had been done—certain evils committed. There must needs be an outbreak.

Teach the children to commemorate the day; teach them of the great principles at stake; of the fathers fighting for civil liberty; of the immortal God, moving in the hearts of men; of the lesson of liberty and of restless offense to evil when it comes.

Dr. Birnie then spoke of the men who were trying to lead America into war as being people unacquainted with the terrors and hardships. In the old time, might made right. In the present day the question of muscle was unable to settle questions between individuals. Calm thinking was the power needed to settle differences in a rational, christian-like manner.

Patriotism, philanthropy, sound statesmanship and religion agree in

Forty-ninth Day.
MONDAY, April 20.

After the usual preliminaries of the Senate Minister King announced that the President had signed the Registration Bill.

Minister Damon reported additional data for the use of the Committee on Taxation.

Senator Holstein presented a petition signed by prominent jewelers asking that the duty on jewelry be placed at a lower rate. Senator Holstein later gave notice of a bill embodying the idea of the petition. Senator Holstein also presented a petition from residents of Kona, leasing Government land, for a reduction of rent.

Minister Damon said the matter had been before the Executive and that that body had not deemed it advisable to alter a contract made at a public sale.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Reports of Committees.

Senator Schmidt presented the report of the Committee on the live stock bill, which recommended tabling the bill and inserting an item in the license bill to cover the matter. The report will be considered with the bill.

Senator Wilcox presented a favorable committee report on the passage of the libidinous solicitation bill.

Senator Lyman reported on the bill to set apart portions of the Hilo water front for public purposes.

Senator Rice reported the Taxation Bill complete for third reading.

Senator Brown, from the Judiciary Committee, rendered a report recommending that House Bill No. 20, relating to private ways and water rights, be laid on the table. The report of the committee was adopted.

Council of State.

Under the order of the day, the election of five members of the Council of State came up.

Senator Wright nominated W. C. Wilder, C. Bolte, Cecil Brown and J. A. Kennedy, the same members elected at the special session. The candidates were elected by a unanimous vote.

House Bill No. 17, relating to libidinous solicitation, passed the second reading and was made the special order for Tuesday.

Senate Bill No. 13, giving the Government power to take possession of water front property in Hilo, was taken up section by section.

Minister Damon opposed the bill in some of its features. Senator Brown approved of the principle but objected to some of the details of the bill.

Senator Holstein—If you don't pass this bill there'll be another committee down here.

Senator Hocking thought the matter ought to be referred to the Executive.

Senator Brown moved the bill be tabled. Lost.

On motion of Senator Hocking the bill was referred to the Executive.

Third Reading of Tax Bill.

Senate Bill No. 9, relating to internal taxes, was taken up section by section on third reading. After Section 6 Senator McCandless introduced a new section providing for taxpayers to work out their personal tax at 50 cents per day. Senator Hocking endorsed the amendment.

Minister Damon offered an amendment so that the taxpayers should receive 71 cents a day, thus having the tax worked out in seven days.

Senator Hocking said 50 cents a day was what was usually paid by plantation laborers on the other islands, but admitted that 50 cents a day was hardly large enough for Honolulu. He favored referring the amendment to the Finance Committee.

Senator Brown didn't believe in the amendment. It wasn't needed in any place but Honolulu, where there were a lot of loafers who wouldn't pay their taxes or work. The best place for such people was on the reef.

Senator McCandless said that the amendment was to assist worthy men. There were such, and if the amendment was referred to the Finance Committee they could fix it up so as to fit Honolulu and the other islands.

Senators Wright and Northrup supported the amendment.

Minister Damon withdrew his amendment to the amendment and the new section was finally passed, as follows:

"The taxes due from poll taxes, school taxes and road tax, under this Act, may be worked out by the person taxed (in the discretion of the tax assessor) on the public roads of the district where he resides, under the direction of the Road Board of such district, but in the district of Kona, island of Oahu, under the direction of the Road Supervisor, at the rate of 50 cents a day for at least

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

Logical Reasons Why it Should Be Consolidated.

FROM LORRIN A. THURSTON'S PEN

The Lord Helps Those Who Help Themselves—Money for Public Improvement—Waiver Questions of Detail and Get Money in the Best Market.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—A condition confronts us. The condition is, that the Republic owes \$3,000,000 in round numbers on the greater part of which it is paying 6 per cent. interest or \$180,000 per annum.

A further condition confronting us is that immediate pressing needs for roads, wharves and other improvements demand the further expenditure of another \$1,000,000 if the progress and development which the country is capable of is to be accomplished.

Where is this money to come from?

The Legislature may put the screws on the corporations and squeeze an extra fee out of the barbers, the doctors and the lawyers, but the gross receipts from this source will not make much of an impression on \$1,000,000. The logic of the situation is that we must borrow or go without.

To drop the contemplated improvements—the roads through Kona, Puna and Hilo—the wharves absolutely required in Hilo and Honolulu by our growing commerce, means stagnation and retrogression.

This cannot be thought of.

We hope for annexation and believe that it will come in due time, but such belief and hope justify no "Macawber" tactics.

"Waiting for something to turn up," is going to build no wharves, open no lands, make no roads, and give no progress in any direction.

"The Lord helps those who help themselves." Sitting still and waiting for some one else to do something never accomplished anything yet and it never will.

While we should earnestly work for annexation and cherish the belief and hope that it will be accomplished, we should not for that reason relax our efforts for our own salvation. Like the old lady who was ready to die at any time, but made her plans as though she expected to live forever, we must at all times work and prepare for annexation but go on with our plans as though we were to be independent for all time.

If in carrying out these plans we borrow another \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent. it will mean another \$60,000 a year interest, or a total interest bill of \$240,000.

What are we going to do about it? Go along in the old groove paying 6 per cent. without making an attempt even, to get a lower rate?

The old Gibson regime with its corrupt and ignorant financiering borrowed money at that rate. Can we do no better?

For ten years we have met the interest on our London bonds with not a break. Revolutions, changes, pestilence and difficulties have never caused a default in our interest, either at home or abroad.

Are we not now in a position to take advantage of our good reputation and get a little better terms? None but impunctious, defaulting, irresponsible communities now pay as high as 6 per cent. interest on their loans. In fact it has been well said that it is a suspicious circumstance for a country to be paying 6 per cent. interest on its bonds. Such fact is taken by the financial world to indicate that there is something wrong somewhere, and that the bonds must be of a speculative character. Nothing is so disastrous to national credit as such a reputation.

Is it not sound policy under these circumstances to try and cut down our interest rate?

If we can refund our existing debt at 5 per cent. we can borrow another \$1,000,000 making a total interest charge of \$200,000 only \$20,000 a year more than we are now paying. If we can refund at 4½ per cent. the annual interest charge on \$4,000,000 will only be \$180,000, or exactly what we are now paying for the use of only \$3,000,000.

Is not this worth working for? It is said that we should wait for two years and see what the United States will do.

The reply is, we want the money now—waiting to see what the United States or any other country is going to do, is unworthy of the energy, the pluck and the manhood of this country.

It is said that if we go to England for the money it will displease the people of the United States. Very well. Don't go to England if we can get the money in the United States. Don't go to the United States if we can get the money in Hawaii.

As to "displeasing the American people" if we borrow money from England when we cannot get it from the United States, and use it to develop Hawaii, which draws 87 per cent. of its im-

ports from the United States, I simply don't believe it.

Americans in every state in the Union borrow money from England. The United States Government borrowed \$50,000,000 in London only last year.

Borrowing money in London does not indicate that we love John Bull the more or Uncle Sam the less. It indicates that we have cut our eye teeth and are getting our government into line with other progressive governments, all of whom borrow in London because it is the world's money market—precisely for the reason that they buy cotton in New Orleans and hides in the Argentine—because that's where they are to be found. I believe in fostering our relations with the United States in every possible way, but do not let us become mawkish over the subject and think that we must sneeze every time our Uncle Sam catches cold in order to demonstrate our affection for him.

It is said that the bill introduced by the Minister of Finance proposes too much of a commission and an undue discount. Maybe it does. Maybe it does not. It is about the same rate that the Australian Colonies have paid in accomplishing their refunding operations.

However, that is merely a matter of detail. Change the rate of discount if thought best, but do not let us lose dollars while disputing over nickels.

I can see no one step which the Legislature can take which will better demonstrate their statesmanship than to pass a bill, with all restrictions and limitations which may be deemed necessary, which will put it in the power of the Executive to refund the national debt.

If the opportunity then presents itself we shall be in a position to take advantage of it.

If it does not, we cannot blame ourselves for neglect.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

STEAMER KAENA SINKS.

Inter-Island Flagship Goes Under Water.

An Open Valve Thought to be the Cause of the Accident—Was Without a Cargo.

Close onto 3 o'clock Sunday morning Captain Christian, night watchman at the Inter-Island wharf, found the steamer Kaena sinking alongside the wharf. The fall of the davit close by was attached to the bow of the steamer, and that, together with the masts and the smokestack, were kept above water. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is surmised that one of the valves to the condenser was left open. Who could have been responsible for this is not known. Since the Kaena is known to have no leaks, it is hard to place the cause of the accident to any other incident than the leaving open of the valves. The steamer was without freight when she sunk, so that not much damage will result. Men will be set to work rescuing her from her submerged condition today.

AN HAWAIIAN ABROAD.

Maurice Beckwith Makes Debut in London—Friendly Notices.

It will be interesting to the people on the islands to hear that Mr. Maurice Beckwith, nephew of Rev. E. G. and George Beckwith, of Maui, recently made his debut as a vocalist at a fashionable concert in London, England.

Mr. Beckwith left here ten years ago to take up his studies in the East, and was a pupil of Prof. Hosmer for two years at Great Barrington, Mass.

A London paper, referring to the concert, says:

"Mr. Maurice Beckwith gave his first concert at the Steinway Hall on Monday, and catered very successfully for a large audience, who manifested throughout their appreciation of the excellent musical fare placed before them. Mr. Beckwith is far more than a vocalist. He is a musician and a teacher, but he limited his efforts on this occasion to the singing of three songs, in which he exhibited his careful training, sound method and interpretative powers."

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup, but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years, and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOR CHINESE HOSPITAL

Legislature Asked to Set Apart Land.

LIBIDINOUS SOLICITATION.

Passes First Reading in Senate—The Odd Fellows Will Celebrate—Report of Committee on Accounts—No More Work Until Monday.

Forty-seventh Day.

Friday, April 17.

After the opening exercises of the senate the secretary read a communication from the House to the effect that the House had concurred in the joint resolution making April 30 the limit for the introduction of new bills by members.

Senator Waterhouse presented a petition signed by some 300 Chinese.

The secretary read a letter from Dr. Rodgers, inviting the senators to be present at the anniversary exercises of the Odd Fellows at San Souci, April 25th. The Senate returned the usual vote of thanks.

Senator Brown's amendment to chapters 1330 and 31 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the disposal of property in cases of divorce, was read and the bill referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Waterhouse's bill to amend chapter 43 of the law of 1890, relating to corporations was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Lyman gave notice of a bill providing for the redemption of real estate after mortgage sale.

Senate bill No. 28, relating to patents, passed the second reading and was made the special order for Tuesday.

House Bill No. 17 on libidinous solicitation, passed the second reading under suspension of the rules and was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

House Bill No. 20, abolishing the office of Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, was read the second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

The usual preliminaries were gone through with, papers were rustled, old and new fans were taken from their resting places on account of the heat, and the House got down to business after a moment of quiet thought.

Rep. McBryde presented the following report of the Committee on Accounts, as follows:

"Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the matter relative to the payment by the House, under the head of 'Legislative Expenses,' of bills incurred in the printing and binding of the reports made by the several departments of the Government, to the House, for such printing and binding and duly found in order, shall be ordered paid for out of funds appropriated for the expenses of the Legislature." Report adopted.

Rep. Kaco presented the following petition signed by 327 Chinese residents and taxpayers of Hawaii, as follows:

"First—That there are about 5,000 Chinese on the island of Oahu and about 10,000 on the other islands.

"Second—That the Chinese have introduced into these islands the cultivation of rice which is a very profitable industry in that it has increased the value of land heretofore wild and uncultivated, and is also profitable to the producer and owner of land.

"Third—That your petitioners claim and contend that the Chinese are an industrious, law-abiding and hard-working people, and form a desirable and profitable portion of the population of the Republic.

"Fourth—That your petitioners have reason to feel grateful to the Government of this Republic for the kindness and consideration shown towards the Chinese, and desire to thank them for the same.

"Fifth—That the Chinese portion of the population in conjunction with the 'United Chinese Benevolent Society,' are desirous of erecting a hospital for the care of the sick and also in connection therewith a home for the aged, infirm and helpless Chinese.

"Sixth—That your petitioners are willing to erect under Government supervision, at their own cost, suitable buildings for the purpose aforesaid, and to maintain and conduct them in such manner as the Government inspector or Board of Health shall decide if a suitable piece of Government land is granted to the trustees of the United Chinese Society in or near Honolulu for such purpose.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that the Executive or some Honorable member thereof will introduce a bill for the purpose set out in this petition, and that the same may pass and become law."

Report referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Speaker Naone announced the following invitation to the House:

"The officers and members of the House of Representatives with their families are cordially invited to attend the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Sans Souci, on Saturday, April 25th.

"There will be a basket picnic, various sports and games for the young people during the afternoon, and music and dancing afternoon and evening."

C. T. RODGERS.

Sec'y Committee of Arrangements. Secretary instructed to accept the invitation with the thanks of the House. At 10:30 a. m. House adjourned until Monday.

What Is It? Look Here!



IS IT

HENRY CLAY,
BOCK & CO.,
LA AFRICANA,
VERA CRUZ,
OWL, or
MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

Hollister & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.



—\$2.50 to \$6.50—

What Do You Want?

WE KNOW! You want to make money, of course. So do we. But how? USE OUR SHOES. HUMPH! That is what the other fellow says. Well, let him say it. We MEAN it, and will prove it—give us the opportunity.

Nobody ever accused us of copying anybody.

"PRINCESS."

—\$3.00 to \$4.50—



The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block.

75-79 King Street.

For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

Book Cases

\$3 and Upwards.

OAK TABLES,

\$2 and Upwards.

BABIES' HIGH CHAIRS,

\$3.

Handsome and well-made Solid

Oak and Plush Rockers

\$4.00.

Curved Seat Swinging Design

Rockers - - - - \$7.50.

Ironing Table - - - - \$6.00.

These tables are a folding, take apart and easy adjustable table that when not in use take up little of any space; the board is made to it sleeves, etc., etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 321.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RENOWNED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. LIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

QUATERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-TESTED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L'D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

BALANCE TO CREDIT.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
Dedicated.

IS NOW FREE FROM DEBT.

Eloquent Sermon by Dr. Dille Sunday.
Handsome Church Decorations
Seen in Years—Old Missionaries
Take Part—Liberal Donations, Etc.

Yesterday will long be remembered
by the congregation of the First Meth-
odist Episcopal Church as the one on
which the building was dedicated to
God free from debt.

Rev. E. R. Dille, D. D. of San Fran-
cisco came down upon the solicitation



REV. HARCOURT W. PECK.
Pastor First M. E. Church.

of Rev. H. W. Peck, the pastor, to
preach the dedication sermon and the
church was crowded by representative
people to listen to his able discourse.

The altar rail was most artistically
decorated with fragrant and beautiful
flowers and the chancel wall back of
the pulpit was covered with three large
palm branches; from the center one a
bunch of white calla and Easter lilies
hung gracefully. Potted plants were
numerous all over the platform. A
very refined decorative taste was ex-
hibited in arranging the flowers.

Officiating at the services besides
Dr. Dille and Mr. Peck were the ven-
erable missionaries Dr. Hiram Bing-
ham and Rev. Sereno Bishop. The
Japanese Minister, Rev. H. Kihara,
occupied a chair at the right. Each
took part in reading passages from
the scriptures or in announcing the
hymns to be sung by the congregation.

The dedication sermon by Dr. Dille
was upon the "Certainties of Religion."

The speaker held the attention of
the audience for fifty minutes by his elo-



SENATOR HENRY WATERHOUSE.
President Board of Trustees.

quence and in illustrating his subject
by relating instances which have come
before him in his life's journey and
using them as comparisons with the
words of the Bible. He spoke of
God and religion as easier to become
acquainted with, if one's heart is right,
than even an intimate friend. His
word pictures were interesting in the
extreme.

Speaking of the church Dr. Dille
said it was here to remain, as any other
church, was expected to; he never
heard of a Methodist church going
under once it was built. As to this
particular church, the fact that it was
to be dedicated free from any indebted-
ness, and with probably a surplus to
the good, was something phenom-
enal. For that reason he was sure
the church would stand and the con-
gregation would grow differently from
that of a Presbyterian church in Ne-
vada where the membership decreased
to one old lady. One of the Board
of Missions visiting there saw the state
of affairs and notified the old lady
that he thought it best to disband the
church. But the only remaining mem-
ber was faithful and refused to disband.

At the close of the sermon Rev. H.
W. Peck and the congregation read
the 128th Psalm responsively.

The reading of the financial state-
ment by C. B. Ripley, treasurer, was
next in order. Following is a copy:

Total subscriptions \$6,718 66
Total amount paid in to date . 5,251 00

Total amt. to be collected \$1,367 66
Less amt. considered doubtful 350 00

Net amt available subscrip's. \$1,017 66
Cash on hand \$1,298 46

Total assets \$2,316 12
Bills payable 2,144 77

Surplus \$171 35

Property cost \$10,000; \$8,000 of this
amount is unpaid, costing the church
\$560 per year interest and \$480 of this

amount is received in rent leaving
but \$80 per year as amount to be paid
by church.

Amount paid on lot \$2,000 00
Cost of deed, mortgage on lot,
etc. 109 00
Insurance 75 20
Total cost of building 3,069 85
Total cost of furnishings 942 76
Treasurer's book 50

\$6,197 31

Of the subscriptions there was one
of \$1,000; one of \$500; one of \$300; five
of \$250; one of \$200; three of \$150;
seventy-five aggregating \$3,018.66;
eighty-seven subscribers averaging
\$77.22 each.

Senator Henry Waterhouse, presi-
dent of the board of trustees, accom-
panied by the other members of the
board then stepped to the altar rail
and presented the church. Dr. Dille
read the declaration and afterward
made the dedicatory prayer. The ser-
vices concluded with the congrega-
tion singing the doxology after which
Rev. Sereno Bishop pronounced the
benediction.

Following is the regular order of ser-
vices at the morning services. It was
faithfully and excellently carried out.

Hymn No. 5.
Invocation by the pastor, Rev. H. W.
Peck.
Scripture lesson, 2 Chron. vi. 1, 2,
18-21, 40-42; vii. 1-4. Rev. S. E. Bishop.
Hymn No. 8.—Rev. H. Kihara.
Scripture lesson—Hebrews x. 19-26.
Rev. H. Bingham, D. D.
Morning offering.
Hymn No. 178.
Sermon by Rev. E. R. Dille, D. D.
Theme—"Certainties in Religion."

DEDICATION SERVICE.

Psalms 122, read responsively.
Financial statement by Mr. C. B.
Ripley, secretary board of trustees.

Presentation of building by Senator
Henry Waterhouse, president of trust-
tees.

Declaration.
Dedicatory prayer—Rev. E. R. Dille,
D. D.

Benediction—Rev. S. E. Bishop.
Doxology—Congregation.

Rev. E. Dille, the distinguished di-
vine now in the city and who will
preach the dedication sermon at the
First Methodist church tomorrow was



REV. E. R. DILLE, D. D.

born in Illinois and when 17 years of
age entered the Northern army, join-
ing as a private soldier, the 150th In-
dian volunteers.

After the close of the war he entered
college from which he graduated. Af-
terwards he studied law, but never
practiced. Preferring theology, he
studied and became a minister in Illi-
nois and ordained by Bishop Simpson.
Twenty-three years ago he was trans-
ferred to California on account of the ill
health of his wife. During his residence
in that state he has earned a reputa-
tion, as an exponent of the Gospel, sec-
ond to none on the Pacific coast.

He is a trustee of the University of
the Pacific and will preach the baccala-
urate sermon there on May 23. He
was invited to the presidency of the in-
stitution but declined.

Dr. Dille is prominent in G. A. R.
matters and a Past Department Chap-
lain of the corps in California.

During his stay here he will deliver
three lectures, all of which are popular
on the coast. His first will be on Abra-
ham Lincoln and the Civil War, be-
ginning with the early life of Lincoln
and continuing until the close of the
war. This lecture will be illustrated
with slides from views taken by Brady
during the war. There are a number
of the battle of Gettysburg, which will
be of intense interest to the members
of the G. A. R. Besides battle scenes
there will be portraits of the leaders of
the war. To make the lecture as real-
istic as possible old war songs will be
rendered by good singers.

Another lecture, one which has be-
come very popular in California, and
wherever else Dr. Dille has delivered it,
is the "Pilgrimage to American
Shrines." This begins at Old Plymouth
going through towns and buildings that
have been immortalized by famous
writers and through association with
events in the olden days. It will show
views of the haunts of Hawthorne and
Emerson. The lecturer will exhibit
twenty views of Concord, the scene of
a famous battle in the revolution which
will be celebrated by the Sons of the
American Revolution at the residence
of Chief Justice Judd tonight.

Dr. Dille delivered this lecture at the
request of Mrs. Stanford before the
Sons and Daughters of the American
Revolution in the Occidental Hotel
some time ago and quite recently before
an audience of 1,500 people at the Met-
ropolitan Temple, San Francisco. Dur-
ing his visit at Concord he was the
guest of Mrs. Daniel Lathrop at "Way-
side House."

His third lecture will be on "Love,
Courtship and Marriage," a subject
most of Honolulu is familiar with.

Dr. Dille is the organizer of the Civic
Federation, a reform organization in
San Francisco, which aims at purifying
politics. The success of the movement
has been most gratifying.

TO STUDY OUR CLIMATE.

Douglass Archibald Makes Some
Suggestions.

WORK WITH UNITED STATES

How Observations in Hawaii—Can be
of Use to American Meteorologists.
Establish More Observations—Mat-
ter Put Before U. S. Bureau.

Since his arrival on the last Mari-
posa, Douglass Archibald, late Profes-
sor in the Government University at
Calcutta, and Fellow of the Royal Me-
teorological Society, has been delving
in statistics in connection with the cli-
mate of Hawaii. Mr. Archibald has
come to realize the importance of the
Hawaiian Islands to the United States
from a meteorological standpoint, and
has noted some of Hawaii's scientific
possibilities in a letter to C. J. Lyons,
the head of the Meteorological Depart-
ment.

Mr. Archibald notes the desirability
of a more extensive and systematic me-
teorological department, gives his rea-
sons and makes suggestions which have
been apparent to Hawaiian scientists
for some time, as follows:

"At present there is only one station
(Honolulu) where the observations are
of any scientific value. There are only
five stations at which the temperature
recorded is published, and no stations
at which hourly values are taken. These
are totally inadequate to represent the
islands.

"The new system suggested involves
the establishment of first-class observa-
tories at Hualalai, 8,273 feet above sea
level, Hilo and Honolulu, together with
a subsidiary autographic meteorograph
which will run for two or more months
on the summit of Mauna Kea, 13,825
feet elevation.

"First—The unique geographical posi-
tion of the Hawaiian group and its
orography render its local features pec-
uliar, and for coffee planting, etc.,
worthy of special study.

"Second—The local weather can only
be forecasted by an extensive and sys-
tematic scheme, headed by a trained
meteorologist of modern type, who can
devote his whole attention to the work.

"Third—For long period forecasting
by the Pacific States Bureau, a knowl-
edge especially of the barometric
changes at sea level and at the level of
Mauna Kea in the upper anti-trade
current would be most desirable, since
it is by these that the system of long
period forecasting now so successfully
in vogue in India is carried out.

"These observations could be used by
the States in the absence of a cable,
though they would be even more useful
if transmitted without delay by the lat-
ter.

"Fourth—For short period forecasting
the observations especially of barometer
at sea level and at Hualalai and Mauna
Kea would be invaluable to the United
States weather service, and this forms
an additional argument in favor of the
establishment of a cable.

"Fifth—For the general advance of the
science, the establishment of such ob-
servatories would be of great value.

"Sixth—Since the observations would
presumably be of great value to the
States as well as to Hawaii, the cost
might be divided by the following ar-
rangement: The United States Weather
Bureau to depute a paid meteorologist
to organize and carry on the work and
fit out the observatories on the Hawa-
ian Islands, and to pay for weather
telegrams when the cable is laid, on the
understanding that the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment defray the expenses of the
necessary instruments, buildings, in-
spection and offices and attendance."

Professor Archibald states his in-
tention of laying the matter before the
United States Weather Bureau, so that
if they share his views they may ap-
proach the Government of Hawaii on
the matter on a basis similar to what he
has outlined. Meanwhile he hopes the
Hawaiian Government will consider the
importance of establishing a system
of such high and low level observa-
tories, which would not only enable it
to thoroughly investigate its own me-
teorology and climate—matters which
are now found by every highly civilized
State to ramify in so many channels of
practical life—but to enter into a sci-
entific alliance with the United States for
a mutual study of the conditions which
regulate the daily and seasonal weather
over the North Pacific and correlatively
adjoining countries, including the is-
lands and the Western States and Can-
ada.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 184.

"Success"
IS THE
PERFECT FILTER!

BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-
poli Stone which does not receive into
its pores the filth and germs it extracts
and which is always the same, no
matter how long in use.

Second—The action of the filter
downward, from an upper to a lower
jar, passes the water, drop by drop,
through the air, restoring the oxygen
thereby which the water may have lost
from stagnation, confinement, or other-
wise, and imparting to it freshness of
taste, sparkle and vitality.

Third—Its action is as rapid as is
consistent with efficacy. A too rapid
filtering does not wholly remove im-
purities.

Fourth—Every part is accessible for
cleaning, and without laborious effort.
Thorough cleanliness is the chief re-
quisite of any good filter.

Fifth—The jars being made either of
stoneware or porcelain insures water
being kept pure and uncontaminated
after being filtered.

Sixth—Stoneware for those who de-
sire an efficient yet low-priced filter,
and the finest porcelain, decorated to
suit, enables the SUCCESS to accom-
modate itself to the wants of all in
the matter of price.

Seventh—Its construction admits
also of its capacity being adapted to
suit the wants of all, from the indi-
vidual tourist to the largest hotel or
laundry.

Since introducing the Success Fil-
ter, we have sold a large number of
them, and they give perfect satisfac-
tion.

This cut shows a sectional view of the
STONEWARE FILTER,
Styles 1 and 2.

Set up ready for
use. There are
two crocks, each
of four gallons
capacity—an up-
per one holding
the Filter Block
as shown, and a
lower one, which
can be used as a
water cooler, if
desired.

The block is
four inches in
diameter by the
same in height,
and is hollowed
out on inside.
This fits on a
metal tube, which
fastens by means
of the nut, shown
in separate cut,
to bottom of Filter
Jar. Block can
be lifted off tube,
cleaned and re-
placed in two min-
utes, and with no trouble
at all. Water passes from outside of block,
through the walls into the hollow chamber,
and from thence, by means of the Drip
Tube, into the lower receptacle.

STYLE 1.
Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and
lower jar, each of four gallons capacity.
Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and
bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple
capacity.)

STYLE 2.
Best Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Same sizes as style 1.

Try one. To be had of
E. O. HALL & SON,
AGENTS.



Sold Everywhere

HOLLISTER & COMPANY,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
4273 1749-2m

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates,
Potash
and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quan-
tities to suit. Correspondence and orders
solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,
Life and Fire
Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise
stored therein on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and
Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Hono-
lulu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-
signed General Agents are authorized to
take risks against the dangers of the sea
at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a General Agency here, and the
undersigned, General Agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of
the seas at the most reasonable rates and
on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

Worth British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

2—Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0
3—Fire Funds 2,410,092 7 3

Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,516,856 18 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,329,821 16 9

£2,846,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,
NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,
Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

And Dealer in

LIVE STOCK.

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and
Young Sussex Bulls.

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring
Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or
Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W.
H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market
are Thoroughly Chilled immediately
after killing by means of a Bell-Cole-
man Patent Dry Air Refrigerator.
Meat so treated retains all its juicy
properties and is guaranteed to keep
longer after delivery than freshly-
killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - APRIL 21, 1896.

We would like to point out to our law makers that extreme injustice was done to the investors of this country under the Gibson loan. Under that deal the discount and commission was allowed to English investors, while the investors here were charged par value. This is a point well worth looking after.

Minister Cooper took his seat as a member of the Board of Education Friday. The appointment of Mr. Cooper is a good one. He is a pushing man of broad views, and will soon become familiar with the work of the board. The appointment is further satisfactory in that it gives the board a voice in the cabinet and in the legislature. The business of the board, which has been almost at a standstill since the commissions of Mrs. Dodge and Judge Perry ran out in February, can now be carried on, as the appointment makes a quorum. There is still another vacancy to fill.

Special attention is called to the Registration Act, published in another column, which is now the law of the land. Although the principles of this Act have been severely criticised, it must be remembered that we are dealing with practical facts, not theories. It is hoped, and we believe, that this law will prove of invaluable assistance in carrying out certain restrictive laws which have become necessary on account of the peculiar character of our population, and it behooves every intelligent citizen to mark well the provisions of the Act, and lend his influence to strict enforcement.

The registration act has received the sanction of the president and will soon become a law of the land. Now comes the question of supplying funds to make the law of value, and we trust our legislators will meet the emergency properly. A cheese-paring policy in this instance would be ruinous. The law is in many respects an experiment, and sufficient money should be expended in its administration to allow the trial to be a fair one. We believe the new departure will be successful and entirely satisfactory in its results, if the men who have admitted the sound character of the theory will follow their conviction with due recognition of the practical side of the question.

Sir Alfred C. Lyall recently delivered a lecture in London upon "Conquest and Commerce," in which he showed that, viewed from an historical standpoint, commerce had not been so peaceful a pursuit as it is usually imagined. Half the British wars of the eighteenth century grew out of disputes over trade. There is a general desire to drop conquest and keep to commerce, but it seems a difficult task. Fifty years ago some politician said Great Britain could hold the trade of India whether it assumed political control or not, but all history was against the theory. The lecturer also pointed out that although Cecil Rhodes might have his faults, he had pegged out the lines of a great dominion for England in South Africa.

The discussion in the senate upon remitting the personal taxes of all male citizens attending the schools of the country has had a most curious effect upon some of the native and Portuguese scholars of the night schools in Honolulu. Many of those patronizing the night schools labor under the impression that if they continue their attendance they will be obliged to pay an additional tax. There bids fair to be quite a falling off in the number enjoying this new educational privilege. There is an opportunity for missionary work by those who have influence among these people, and we trust that the opportunity will not be slighted. Nothing could be more remote from the truth than that the government desires to place any taxation barrier in the way of young men and boys who wish to devote their evenings to study.

The fact that 282 bicycles were imported during 1895 valued at \$16,413.93, shows that the "bike" is not a luxury, but is a necessity. It also shows the actual value of bicycles to be on an average \$58.20, while the selling price ranges from \$100 to \$125 a piece. It is a fact that bicycles can be sold far more cheaply than they now are. A firm of carriage makers in San Francisco, finding that its business was seriously affected by the sale of bicycles, determined to convert the carriage factory into a bicycle manufactory. They figured that they could make and sell bicycles for \$35 a piece. To prevent this the other bicycle firms combined, and paid to the carriage making firm the income it had been making from carriages. But undoubtedly the

price of bicycles will come down. The Japanese are making bicycles far cheaper than anyone else in the world. But then it does not suit us to buy Japanese bicycles.

Following is the foreign policy plank of the platform adopted by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention which elected Reed delegates to the national convention at St. Louis: "We believe in a foreign policy which shall be at all times and with all nations, firm, vigorous and dignified."

"Our interest in the American continent must be carefully guarded, and for the protection of those interests we should maintain our influence in the Hawaiian Islands, and build and control the isthmian canal. We have never interfered, and shall not now interfere with the long established possessions of any European power in the Americas. But those possessions must not be extended. The Monroe Doctrine, as declared in 1823, and enforced in 1895, and in 1895, must always be upheld."

Marshal Brown in his report draws attention to the fact that children of tender years are often on the streets late at night and that the law does not give the police power to send them home. Though averse to laws controlling the liberty of the subject, yet we cannot see why a law should not be enacted which would have the effect of keeping children off the streets after a certain hour. In the lower slums of the city it is no uncommon thing to see children running about till after midnight. We force these children to school during the day and do our best to teach them moral truths, but we do nothing for them during the rest of the twenty-four hours. All that has been taught in the early part of the twenty-four hours is pretty well obliterated during the remainder of the time. These children see sights and hear language which they should neither see nor hear.

We would again call attention to the fact that no certificates of birth can be obtained in this country and to the very inefficient way in which such statistics are kept. Some time ago a gentleman wishing to leave the country and making application for such a certificate was told that no such certificates were ever issued. He had to go to considerable trouble to get the fact of the birth of his children sworn to before a notary. And even then we doubt very much how such an official document would be regarded in the country he hailed from, where official documents meet you at almost every turn. The Legislature has much to do, we admit, but during the time the Senate is waiting for the House to get some work ready, some member might draft a short bill dealing with this matter. Even the power to grant certificates under the present law would be a boon. But the whole law wants revising.

In the last number of the Planters' Monthly is an article from the Barbados Agricultural Gazette which contains many suggestions that may be considered with profit by the people of Hawaii. The article opens with the quotation: "Jamaica that has led in the path of new industries is now the most prosperous of West Indian Colonies," and goes on to state that notwithstanding a depression in the sugar market Jamaica's prosperity has continued as a result of the numerous agricultural industries which the colony has to fall back upon. The day of sound Hawaiian prosperity will dawn when its sugar making industry is supplemented by the cultivation of other money-making crops. At the present time the spirit of the nation rises and falls with the sugar market, and this condition will continue so long as we adhere to the one-crop principle. It behooves the people of this country to follow the advice of James G. Blaine and "put an anchor to windward." In this case the larger the number of agricultural anchors the greater the profit to the sugar planter as well as the merchants.

Nicoli Tesla, whose electrical discoveries are second only, if not quite equal, to those of Edison, writes to The Electrical Review of interesting physiological results obtained from the Rontgen ray. By exposing the head to powerful radiation he has found that there is created a tendency to sleep and time seems to pass very quickly. In experiments upon himself he has noted a general soothing effect produced by the ray and a sensation of warmth in the upper portion of the head. The same experiment upon a laboratory assistant confirmed the tendency to sleep and the quick lapse of time. Remarkable upon the possibilities suggested by the experiments Tesla says: "Should these remarkable effects be verified by men with keener sense of observation I shall still more firmly believe in the existence of material streams penetrating the skull. Thus it may be possible by these strange appliances to

project a suitable chemical into any part of the body." If the electrician can hit upon a new method of injecting the disagreeable doses that now have to be swallowed they will confer a blessing upon suffering humanity that will not be forgotten.

PIGS GALORE.

Among the plants introduced by Mr. Marsden in 1884 after his visit to Jamaica was the Mandioc. It has proved a splendid food for pigs. Indeed Mr. Marsden informs us that if people will only plant Mandioc we can raise all the pigs we need. The great trouble with pig raising in this country has been the matter of cheap food. In the Kula of Maui, where a large number of pigs are raised by Portuguese and Chinese, the chief dependence is upon the fruit of the prickly pear. But this food gives out during a portion of the year. The Mandioc gives an inexhaustible supply all the year round.

W. H. Rice has told it in Kauai with excellent results and L. Von Tempy has gone into it considerably on Maui. The plan is to plant in paddocks, so that when one paddock is used up the next may be ripe. The pigs do their own digging up. Thus the cost of digging up the roots and preparing them is saved. So fond are pigs of the root that they will not leave a scrap in the paddock. When the pigs are through with the field it is in fine condition for replanting.

Mr. Marsden has a large number of plants ready for distribution and we should recommend the members from the country districts to look him up. During the year 1895, according to the custom house statistics, 1,983 pigs and hogs were imported, valued at \$9,350.67. It would be a good thing to keep that amount of money in the country. There seems to be no doubt that fed on Mandioc pigs can be raised cheaper than ever before.

DR. JAMESON.

The next steamer from the Coast will probably bring us the result of the trial of Dr. Jameson and his principal officers. There is much that is picturesque in Jameson's ride and fight, but however one may be struck by its picturesqueness and its bravery, none the less is the act which Jameson committed a crime. Wash off the effervescent wave of jingo patriotism and there will be found plenty of good common sense in England to condemn the action of Jameson, which after all is but the outcome of Cecil Rhodes' policy. Our belief is that Jameson and his companions will be punished and punished severely. They have certainly engaged the very best legal talent at the English bar, but brilliant forensic ability will not rub out facts, however it may try to garble them, and a jury of non-partisans is not liable to be carried away from the main point by glittering generalities about patriotism.

The "Westminster Gazette" says "the people who cheered Dr. Jameson yesterday will cheer Mr. Chamberlain tomorrow and President Kruger, if he comes, a month later. * * * To infer from it that the offense, of which Dr. Jameson is charged, is lightly regarded in this country, or that, if it is brought home to him, no jury will convict, is altogether beside the mark." The "Manchester Guardian" regretted that Jameson and his men had been received as they had. Of course Labouchere's "Truth" has been very bitter against him and has seized the opportunity to attack Cecil Rhodes very fiercely. But in spite of his strong invective Labouchere is the exponent of the opinions of a large number of the English people, or perhaps we should say he is the leader of the opinions of many people. Taken altogether we believe our diagnosis of the case will prove a correct one and that is that the "hero of the music halls" will not get off so cheaply as many people think.

Y. M. C. A. AND TAXES.

Following out the line of argument made in the Senate Monday upon the exemption of the Y. M. C. A. from taxation, it seems that the decision rests upon the answer to the question: Is a public institution to be regarded as secular because it is supported by funds contributed by the members of evangelical churches? If this query is answered in the affirmative, then the Honolulu Library Association is a secular institution, and the same may be said of nearly every combination made to establish institutions that will place healthful educational influences at the disposal of the general public. Whatever the by-laws of the Y. M. C. A. may be, or whatever the course of similar institutions in the United States may have been, it is true that our Association has been conducted upon a purely non-sectarian basis.

With its free reading room, its gymnasium and its free classes in bookkeeping, typewriting and stenography, the work of the Association has been purely philanthropic and free from any influences that might jar upon the finer sen-

sibilities of those fearful of having their people led in the religious path of the evangelical churches. The Association rooms as a resort for the boys the young men of the city are safeguards against the ever-present evil influences that allure too many young men to ruin.

If we have people within our midst who will try to make political capital out of a slight recognition of the public work done by the Y. M. C. A., the sooner we find it out the better. Does it count for naught that this institution plays a part in shaping the moral character of the young men of the nation?

INCOME TAX.

Mr. T. H. Davies' letter upon taxation, which was published Thursday, was a clearly thought out and sensible document. His advocacy of an income tax is in line with the theory of taxation which we had mapped out for future publication.

Professor Ely, in his work on "Taxation in American States and Cities" devotes a full chapter to the taxation of incomes. Of such he says: "The central and variable tax in a proper system of state taxation ought to be an income tax." The income tax in Japan has been a success and the income tax in England is.

We cannot endorse the idea that a uniform rate should be levied upon all incomes. In Japan there is an exemption for small incomes, then a rate of one per cent rising gradually till upon large incomes three per cent is charged.

We also think that Mr. Davies' exempt income is too high. A man who receives \$2,000 per annum should not be exempt from taxation. We incline to \$600 as the limit of exemption, and, of course, this exemption should be deducted from all incomes. But to draw up and discuss properly an income tax bill, will, we fear, not be possible this session. Our legislature will need a good deal of study to meet the question properly.

Mr. Davies' last suggestion, that in order to reach the Chinese, Japanese and others, they should be given the option of keeping their books in English or else be taxed on property, seems to meet the difficulty very well.

SALVATION ARMY TROUBLES.

The rupture in the Salvation Army resulting in the organization of "God's American Volunteers" by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, seems to be an extension of the old spirit of independence that led the American colonies to sever their connections with the mother country. From a religious standpoint, however, it may be regarded as a most unfortunate move. It is not a hopeful sign for those who look forward to the time when the Christian people of the world will overlook individual peculiarities and join hands in a grand onward march "for Christ and the Church" as exemplified in the work of the Christian Endeavor Society. It is an evidence that religious workers have not become entirely forgetful of self and cannot "give and take" as they should in matters of religious administration.

The Morning Star, a Free Baptist paper published in Boston, says of Ballington Booth's action:

"The epitaph of Ballington Booth, if rightly written, will be, 'Destroyed by His Friends.' He is still among men, but has missed the one great opportunity that comes to all, and henceforth must be classed with other great failures. Like thousands that have preceded him, he mistook his own will for God's will, and, spurred on by friends of high and low degree, has rebelled against his superior officer; and in the act he has done more harm to himself than it is possible to ever repair."

"There has come to be a belief in the hearts of the most skeptical that in the Salvation Army, at least, were leaders who cared not for self and were unswerving followers of the Master. Had Ballington Booth proved true to God in this crucial trial, he would have been first of all in the hearts of the Army, and, if he outlived his father, his logical and inevitable successor. Men of all creeds, and those of no creed, applaud and respect one who sacrifices self and lives his highest professions."

REFUNDING AND ANNEXATION.

There can be no doubt that the funding bill is thoroughly sound in policy. If improvements are to be made, and if this country is to continue to keep in the van of progress, we must have money to make the required improvements. We cannot have our roads improved, our wharfs built and our teeming and fertile lands opened up to the population that we hope will fill them up, unless we have money for the purpose. To say that all the money should come from Hawaii is on the face of it absurd. What capital we have here is needed for local development, will be needed to carry on coffee plantations and other local industries, which just at this moment must have help to carry them over.

We must go to another market, and we think that the best place for a market is New York. We believe firmly that with the many friends we have in that great commercial city a loan can be placed there; but we need some one to talk it up. Had we a loan placed in New York it would give us an additional hold and make the New York financiers take an interest in us.

Even if we can not get a loan in New York, we ought certainly to get one in London. Current rumor has it that a certain bright business man has already nearly made arrangements for a \$2,000,000 loan. What the rate is we have not been able to learn.

It will be a gross financial mistake for us to go on paying six per cent. for money when it ought to be obtained for four. Even if we can reduce the loan to five per cent. we shall be making a step in advance. As Mr. Thurston clearly set forth in his letter on this subject, at five per cent. we should be able to borrow another million and only have to pay \$20,000 a year additional interest.

In view of the prospects of this country, there is little doubt but that, if the Minister of Finance has his hands properly guided and guarded by the Legislature, he will be able to place the loan advantageously.

It is the policy of the anti-annexationists to belittle this country and to decry this Government, and even to try and make people think that the annexation idea militates against the loan. We do not agree with them. The fact that we have annexation as our ultimate goal can have no effect upon the loan. Annexation is not repudiation. Annexation, when it comes, will strengthen the country and develop its resources. Meanwhile, until we get annexation, we must strain every nerve to show that we are alive to the situation, and that when we do become part and parcel of the Great Republic we shall join with well developed lands, with good roads, with a thrifty set of inhabitants, who, having understood how to help themselves, can worthily take a part, however small it may be, in the greatness of the country that they have joined.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Lorin A. Thurston's remarks upon the bond issue given in another column sound the keynote of the opinions held by the progressive people of the country. Although the Senate Finance Committee has not reported upon the bills introduced by Minister Damon, from all that can be learned, the members have drawn some conclusions which, it is reported, will lead them to render a unanimous report in favor of letting the matter go over to the next session.

If such is the case, the people may well ask of their representatives in the Legislature, "What are you here for?" We have previously stated and still believe that Minister Damon made a mistake in matters of detail connected with drafting the bills, but upon the general principle of consolidating the public debt his position is a sound one and entirely in keeping with the business-like administration that will continue this Republic in its aggressive forward march. What of it, if there was a mistake made in drafting the bill? Is this any reason why the people of the country should fold their hands and wait for two years before figuring on placing the public debt at a lower rate of interest? Most certainly not. Slight imperfections in the measures now before the Legislators should not deter them from going to work and making obvious improvements.

This country is today in a position to take up its 6 per cent loan and obtain money at from 4 to 4.6 per cent. What business firm in the same position would dilly dally over minor questions of detail that now confront us? In view of the work to be done in the extension of public improvements, in view of the possibilities of annexation, in view of principle that has characterized the history of the Republic, we cannot afford to allow this question of public finance to go by the board and await a more convenient season which may never be forthcoming.

Nothing will strengthen our position as an applicant for admission to Uncle Sam's realms, more than a strong, fearless and business-like internal policy during our existence as an independent nation. Why should we go to the United States with a 6 per cent. debt on our hands, when we can secure a 4 per cent. rate? The present funding bill proposes a large discount and commission. Cut down this discount and commission; it is easily done. The bill presupposes going to England for money. Give Hawaiian capitalists an opportunity to invest, give American capitalists the same opportunity, and if these men do not care to invest, go to some other market, but don't let a matter of disagreement upon the first draft of a bill give the country a set-back from which it cannot recover until the next session of the Legislature. The country that banks on futurities will wake up some fine morning to find itself sadly bewailing the inactivity of the past.

THE HAYNE CASE.

Testimony Before the Police Court Yesterday—Decision Reserved.

Julien D. Hayne was on trial yesterday in the Police Court on the charge of common nuisance, brought by the Government. Neumann, Creighton and Davis defended Mr. Hayne, and Deputy Attorney-General Dole and L. M. Dickey prosecuted.

W. J. Forbes testified to buying a copy of the magazine containing the article on which the charge is based, and J. B. Castle testified as a director of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., to having seen the same article in the number of the Hawaiian printed at the Gazette office, but which he refused to have go out from the printing-room, on account of its character.

The case was argued and submitted, and Judge de la Vergne took the matter under advisement.



Carrie Orena King

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"My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been very effective. My little girl, five years old, had for four years a bad skin disease. Her arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. She would scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief, and tear open the sores."

Two Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla caused the eruptions to heal and the sores peeled off, after which the skin became soft and smooth. As a family medicine

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal and I recommend it. W. L. KIRK, Bluff Dale, Tex.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

FAVOR FUNDING BILL

Business Men Favor Mr. Thurston's Ideas.

MINISTER DAMON A FINANCIER.

No Objection to Raising Money Abroad if it Cannot be Accomplished Here. Honolulu Capitalists Should Have Preference—Commercial Loans.

Lorrin A. Thurston's letter on the funding loan, published in the Monday issue of the Advertiser, has caused considerable thought among the business men and financiers throughout the city, and while it is believed that the Senate committee will report adversely on the subject, no one was found yesterday who directly opposed the bill.

With a capitalist there would be an aversion, naturally, because he gets his wealth by collecting interest from his customers, and incomes would be materially affected by any measure tending toward a lower rate of interest.

One business man who frequently makes loans in order that he may carry on his business objected to having his name used because persons from whom he borrowed might call in their loans to him if it was known he openly advocated the funding bill, said.

The man who is considered financially weak pays a higher rate of interest than the one whose standing is A. 1. This is so the world over, and no one realizes the fact more than the moneyed men in the United States. If his condition is such that he needs money badly he is willing to pay a higher rate of interest. If his condition changes and his securities are better he will negotiate at a lower rate. Practically that is the position of the Government. While it wants money as badly, perhaps, as ever, its condition is better and it should pay less interest than formerly. Government loans are made in the United States as low as 2 1/2 per cent; commercial loans on call are easy at 4 per cent.

If the Government loan was 4 or 6 per cent, commercial loans would be materially higher, as they are here. I have frequently paid 12 per cent. interest with the same class of securities as collateral as I would use in the United States in securing a loan at 4 per cent. I believe the funding bill, which would secure a Government loan at 4 1/2 per cent, would help every business man in the community.

John Ema, vice-president and financial manager of the Inter-Island S. S. Co., expressed the same views as Mr. Thurston.

"It would be a good idea," he said, "to consolidate the loan if the money could be borrowed at 4 per cent. The Executive should be given the power to do this. The matter of discount and commission could be arranged by the Senate. If 15 per cent. should be considered too much, let the Senate tinker with the laws until the proper rate is arrived at in regard to discount and commission. If the loan act is passed and it is found that the Executive does not want consolidation, then the law could be left on the law books without inflicting any harm. If money is needed at any future time then the law is all ready to give sanction. If local capitalists are willing to take up the loan, then let it be first offered here. This would be best, as the interest would then be kept in the country. However, if the loan cannot be negotiated here, then go to the United States, England or any place where the most satisfactory terms may be made."

E. C. Macfarlane, at one time Minister of Finance under the monarchy, was called upon, but was not inclined to talk when first spoken to. He said, however, that the argument in favor of placing the loan here was incontrovertible. The interest paid on the money borrowed naturally keeps it here. It would be an advantage to have an official quotation from the London stock exchange. Take a quotation with bonds bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent, would not such a recognized fact be of great value in marketing any industrial proposition? Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. on the London exchange would be evidence of the stability of the Government. Aside from considerations such as this, the best place for the loan is undoubtedly here. By all means, convert the loan here, but do not disturb the status of the English bonds. Leave that as it is, for the country gains by it."

G. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan, endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Thurston.

"The Government," he said, "has as much right to economize as a business man. Let it get the best rate possible. The objections raised to borrowing the money in England amount to nothing. London is the financial center of the world—even the United States recognizes that and would not object to it. The loan should be placed in Honolulu if possible. So long as the Government shows a willingness to pay 6 per cent. the impression must obtain abroad that we are not on a sound financial basis. A lower Government rate would lower the rate for commercial purposes, and will consequently bring more money into the country."

A prominent business man who did not want his name mentioned delivered himself as follows:

"The contention of local capitalists that to borrow money at home and pay 6 per cent. interest would be better than borrowing money from abroad at a lesser rate of interest amounts to nothing more or less than making the bulk of the population pay the difference of interest."

In the lower house in the Legislature the opinion is favorable to such a bill.

Representative Bond said: "With my present knowledge I am in favor of such a bill. Of course I am not a financier, and should not be quoted as an authority on such matters. I do not consider 6 per cent. too high a rate for the Government to pay, but if money may be had for less, get it by all means."

Rep. Robertson: "You bet! I think I'm for funding. If the Government can secure money for 1 1/2 per cent. less than it is now paying it is bad policy not to take it."

Rep. Winston: "Mr. Damon's financial ideas are sound. His efforts to secure money at 4 1/2 per cent. are commendable."

Rep. McBryde: "Personally I favor it, of course; but I don't know how people will feel who have, say, \$100,000 in Government 8 per cent's. I believe the Government can call those bonds in at the end of a certain period, and naturally the people will look around for another investment without finding anything as good; consequently they will reinvest at a decrease in revenue of \$1,500 per annum."

R. P. Richards: "As a reformer in the matter of expense, whether it be for military or interest, I advocate the funding bill where it is possible to make a saving in the amount of interest."

Rep. Kaeo: "I agree with Mr. Thurston in everything he has said on the advisability of funding the loan."

Speaker Naone: "Before giving a decided opinion I would like to hear the matter discussed by the members. I think Mr. Thurston's ideas are sound."

MEMBERS RE-ELECTED.

(Continued from First Page.)

ten hours' work. The certificate of the chairman of such Road Board or of the Road Supervisor for the district of Kona, Island of Oahu, that such taxes have been worked out, shall exempt such person from arrest for non-payment of taxes."

Recess to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion on the Tax Bill was continued, the sections relating to exemptions being the only ones that gave rise to any animated difference of opinion. Under property exempt from taxation, Senator Brown moved to strike out the Y. M. C. A. He believed such a provision was unconstitutional. If this association is exempt it will open the doors for any amount of religious controversy. The Y. M. C. A. is the offshoot of a church, and if we exempt this we should have all the religious associations on our hands. The motion was seconded by Senator Holstein.

Senator McCandless said that everything said of the Honolulu Library as a public institution could be said of the Y. M. C. A. Their library was the poor man's library, and better patronized than any other in town. The association maintained a gymnasium and bookkeeping and stenographic classes. He hoped the item would remain.

Minister Damon said he believed it his duty to protest against the exemption of the Y. M. C. A. We have lived at peace with the various denominations because they have all felt that they would be treated fairly. If this door is opened there is no knowing where it will end. The Y. M. C. A. is an evangelical institution, and to free it from taxation is to stir up strife at future elections.

Senator Waterhouse said he was surprised at the stand taken by the Minister of Finance. Didn't he want good influences put about his sons? Everybody was free to go to the Y. M. C. A. The country needed more of these institutions to protect the young men of the country.

Senator Hocking wanted the question referred to the Supreme Court.

Senator McCandless cited instances of bookkeepers now holding good positions as a result of the instruction given free at the Y. M. C. A. If this wasn't a public work, what was it? Are the attacks upon the association as a church or as a school?

Minister Damon explained that he attacked the item because the Y. M. C. A. was an evangelical association. The time was coming when the matter would be brought into the elections, and an attack made upon the constitution and strife would ensue similar to what was going on in the United States.

Senator Brown held that if one religious body or association were exempt there should be a clean sweep. To discriminate was dangerous.

Senator Horner sanctioned Senator Brown's remarks. Senator Brown's motion was carried.

Senator Lyman asked to insert the Hilo Library Association among the institutions exempt. It was then noted that the association was exempt by special act. Senator Lyman withdrew his motion on condition that the Honolulu Library was also stricken out of the bill. Both these institutions are exempt by law. The section passed so as to exempt real and personal property of the Government, Board of Education, incorporated or private schools, Queen's Hospital, religious societies, church sites, burying grounds and Kapiolani Home.

The remaining sections of the bill passed without further amendment.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House opened with all the members except Rep. Rycroft. Rep. Kamao took his seat again after an absence of about a fortnight.

The following replies to the questions propounded by Rep. Kaeo were received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

First question—Has there been any correspondence between the Minister Resident, A. S. Willis, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Hawaii, on matters pertaining to any claim for damages by Mr. Frank Godfrey against the Republic of Hawaii.

Answer—There has been no correspondence, but on December 4, 1895, Mr. Willis called at the Foreign Office and stated that Mr. Godfrey had presented a claim for damages against the Hawaiian Government based upon two complaints, the one being that he was detained at the cholera hospital for twenty-four hours longer than the period generally required, the second stating that in September last he was assaulted by masked men and tarred and feathered by them.

"Mr. Willis went on to say that the first charge was not sent to Washington, having been dropped here. With regard to the second charge, the United States declined to take any action in the matter, it being solely within the jurisdiction of the local courts."

Second question—Has there been any correspondence between the Department and the Secretary of State of America regarding any such claim?

Answer—No.

Minister King announced signing by the President of the Act relating to the registration of male residents in the Hawaiian Islands.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Bakers and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

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Answer—No.

Minister King announced signing by the President of the Act relating to the registration of male residents in the Hawaiian Islands.

A communication from the Senate announced the transmission of certified copy of Senate Bill No. 12, which passed third reading.

Rep. Hanuana presented a petition asking that a law be enacted making free the streams and springs in the district of Kula, Maui. A great deal of hardship had been suffered by the people of that place on account of the restrictions on the use of water. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Richards reported presentation to the President for consideration of House Bill No. 16, relating to gambling and gaming, and Senate Bill No. 11, relating to Chinese immigration.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Stolen Goods, that a systematic method had been introduced in the House by some person or persons which had designs on the unlocked drawers of the desks of certain Representatives.

The minority report was that about \$3 worth of stamps had been purloined from his own desk. The majority report was that pens, pencils, penholders and other articles galore had been borrowed indefinitely. Report referred to Committee on Recovered Goods.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Kaeo presented his Act relating to unlawful sexual intercourse and the evils arising therefrom. He asked that it be translated and printed.

Rep. Richards moved that the introducer translate his own bill and pay the expenses therefor.

Then followed a general discussion on the propriety of making a Representative pay for the translation of his own bill. On being put to vote the motion made by Rep. Kaeo to have the bill translated and printed carried by a small majority.

Rep. Hanuana propounded the following questions to Minister Smith of the Board of Health:

First—Is the Board of Health aware that many people are dying without receiving proper attendance?

Second—What does the Board of Health intend to do in these matters?

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee, recommending the passage of House Bill No. 22, relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House Bill No. 18, relating to target-shooting on Sunday, announced on the order of the day.

Rep. Richards said that a petition against the bill was expected at any moment. He moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed until receiving such petition.

Rep. Richards moved for a consideration of the Appropriation bill.

Then arose another stormy discussion on the question of whether the bill should be brought up or not. While the talking was still going on the petition arrived and Rep. Richards finally getting a chance to edge in, asked that the rules be suspended in order to allow him to read a petition. Granted.

The petition was signed by nearly 2,000 people, asking that the further restrictions against Sunday shooting be made no more stringent than at the present time, deeming that they were stringent enough as they were.

Rep. Richards reported that another similar petition with 300 or more names was not ready for presentation. Rep. Bond moved that the report be referred to a committee.

Rep. Kamao objected and moved that the minority report be taken up for consideration.

Rep. Robertson supported the motion of Rep. Bond to refer the petition to a committee. The character of the signers of the petitions should be looked into. He had read over the names on the petitions against bill and had found that many of them were royalists who would be only too glad to see a decrease of proficiency in the military forces of the Republic, who

would be pleased to have a hand in any movement to discourage interest in military affairs. Those men who had quelled the insurrection of 1895 and who had been the supporters of the Government were not in favor of the passage of the bill against target-shooting. Their pleasure should be considered. Instead of discouraging the Legislature they should do all in their power to encourage them. To these men the Government must needs look in the future for help. If they were to be discouraged in their efforts then the country must look out for the future. The bill was clearly detrimental to the efficiency of the military forces. Rep. Robertson said he did not want to say anything more about the signers of the petitions against the bill, but he knew of at least one name of a man who was one of the rankest rebels in the last insurrection. Some of the signers of the petition were women and children, who perhaps did not know any better.

Upon being put to vote the petition was referred to the select committee having such matters under consideration.

Consideration of the bill postponed on account of the unavoidable absence of Minister Cooper.

Appropriation bill taken up for consideration.

Appropriation bill passed third reading unanimously.

At 12 o'clock noon House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Rep. Robertson, Bill No. 22, relating to pounds, was taken up for consideration.

Rep. Richards—it seems to me like a sharp measure, but as I understand it it merely adds swine and goats to another bill. Is it drawn to cover difficulties in any particular place?

Minister Smith—The goats have been doing much damage on Punch-bowl and swine have injured the crops at Kula, Maui. Under the present law the property owners have no relief. Bill passed second reading and ordered typewritten.

Bill No. 23, relating to tax on legacies, etc., was on motion of Rep. Hanuana, brought up for third reading.

Rep. Robertson objected to the amendment including a grandchild from exemption of legacy tax, for the reason that it would decrease the revenue rather than increase it.

Rep. Winston favored striking out corporations and societies.

Rep. Bond objected to taxing private schools as every one in existence was a saving to the Government. Among the institutions now exempt are churches and burying grounds. It seems to me there is very little money left to burying-grounds.

Minister Smith strongly favored striking out grandchildren from those to be taxed for the reason that in his experience as trustee and guardian they often supported their parents than the brothers and sisters of the parents did.

Rep. Robertson—it seems to me that grandchildren often inherit money, while a brother or sister gets nothing. It seems unreasonable that a grandchild should get the money and have to pay nothing for it.

Rep. Robertson thought, as long as the Attorney-General cited extreme cases, he would have to draw a few word pictures himself, and he proceeded to do so very clearly. He said if the law could be made to cover those who bore the burdens he would be very glad to do it, but it was impossible.

Motion to strike out grandchildren lost.

Motion to strike out societies and corporations carried.

Rep. Bond moved to insert "or educational institutions now by law exempt from taxation." Motion carried.

Rep. Hanuana thought the amendment a bad one, and should go to a select committee.

Rep. Kamao said the bill and all the amendments should be referred to Committee on Education.

Rep. Bond could not see that the bill did any harm, and moved that the bill pass.

Motion to refer to committee lost.

On third reading the bill failed to pass. Following is the vote:

Ayes—Richards, Bond, Winston, Cluney, McBryde.

Noes—Kamao, Haia, Pali, Hanuana, Robertson, Naone, Davis, Haluanai, Kaeo.

Senate bill No. 12, relating to certain licenses, was on motion of Rep. Hanuana read by title and referred to Committee on Commerce.

House Bill No. 18, to restrict target-shooting on Sunday, was taken up.

Rep. Kamao thought it was out of order, as it had been referred to a committee and no report had been received.

Rep. Bond objected to any delay, and Rep. Kamao withdrew his motion.

Rep. Richards moved the adoption of the majority report, which is against the bill. Carried.

Communication from Senate to the effect that Bill No. 22 had been laid on the table was read, as was a notification of the re-election of members of the Council of State.

Adjourned.

An Opium Haul.

If Captain Calhoun can find the man who hid a dozen tins of opium, wrapped carefully in canvas and stowed away under the dunnage in the fore peak of the Ceylon, the man's name will be Dennis.

Inspector W. L. Eaton and some of the guards found it yesterday, and from its position a sailor is believed to have placed it there.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and phony relief will surely follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

AT REMOND GROVE.

Event a Celebration of the Coming of Age of George Davies.

Large Number of People Attend. Games and Sports Order of the Day.

As previously announced in this paper, a grand day of recreation was given by Theo. H. Davies to the teachers and pupils of St. Andrew's Priory and the members of St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday School at Remond Grove, Saturday. The merry party, consisting in all of some 250 people, went down on the 9 a. m. train. Games and sports of various kinds were indulged in and a fine luncheon served. Before returning three cheers were given for George Davies, son of Theo. H. Davies, who came of age yesterday but whose birthday was celebrated by the picnic on Saturday. After this three cheers were given for Theo. H. Davies, through whose generosity so much enjoyment came to so many people, and for Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of the pastor of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, who has identified herself with all the work of the church and who has been an untiring laborer in the cause.

The party returned to the city at 3 p. m. At 4 p. m. some 150 native Hawaiian members of St. Andrew's Cathedral and the boys of Iolani College, gathered at Craigside, the home of Theo. H. Davies, and there spent the remainder of the afternoon in the enjoyment of sports, games and other pleasant occupations thoughtfully prepared for them.

The two events proved, as many who were present have stated, that when Mr. Davies starts out to give people a good time he does not go half-way.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Read what E. O. Hall & Son say about the "Success" Filter.

Acting Minister Ellis Mills made his first official call on Minister Cooper on Saturday.

General A. S. Hartwell addressed the students of Oahu College Monday afternoon on "The Secret of Success."

Dr. C. B. Cooper has gone to Mana, Hawaii, on a hunting trip. Dr. R. P. Myers is looking after his practice.

Out of seventy cases tried on Hawaii during the last term of court but two are appealed to the Supreme Court.

The suspected case of smallpox did not develop the disease yesterday, and Dr. Wayson does not believe it will prove to be smallpox.

The engagement of Miss Jane Lishman, daughter of Mr. R. Lishman of this city, to Robert More of Pepeekeo, Hawaii, is announced.

Judge Austin on Hawaii, who has served the country faithfully, and well for many years as Circuit Judge, recently celebrated his 81st birthday.

Rev. V. H. Kiteat of St. Andrew's Cathedral will leave on the Miowera of May 8th for a six months' vacation, to be spent in his home in England.

It is understood that Prof. Ingalls of Punahou College has accepted the position of organist at Central Union Church, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Barbans.

Captain Craig of the U. S. S. S. Concord paid his respects to the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday and afterwards called on the President. The usual military salute was given.

The last big drive is now on at Kapapala ranch. The big fence around the ranch, which Manager Monsarrat lately completed, will obviate any further necessity for the old-time drives.

The report on the street yesterday that Vice-President Ema of the Inter-Island S. S. Co. had tendered his resignation and would go East was incorrect. Mr. Ema may visit the States next year, but will not resign his position.

A fire broke out at Pukapele, island of Kauai, on March 29th and burned till April 8th. The result was many hundreds of acres of trees destroyed. Within the last forty years there have been five or six severe fires in that vicinity. The most severe was in 1865, when the fire burned for twenty-three days.

X RAYS IN A SLOT MACHINE.

Drop a Nickel and See the Bones in Your Hand.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Thomas A. Edison ceased experimenting with X rays today just long enough to see some Coochee-Coochee dancers photographed for exhibition in his kinetoscope. Then he went back to his Crookes tubes and stayed at work all night, for his wife was away.

The wizard has almost completed another nickel-in-the-slot machine. You put your hand in a box containing X rays and a fluorescent screen. Drop in a nickel and see the bones of your hand.

Machines in the laboratory are at work building the big fluoroscope, by which the inventor expects to see within the human body. It will be six feet high and four feet wide, large enough to see a big man standing. A battery of half a dozen or more Crookes tubes will supply the X rays.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following gentlemen have been appointed on the road board for the taxation district of North Kona, Island of Hawaii:

April 10, 1896.—F. Marion Crane, M. D., to be a member, and
April 18, 1896.—William G. Wait, Esq. to be chairman.

The board now consists of

William G. Wait,
M. F. Scott,
F. Marion Crane, M. D.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 18, 1896.
1752-3t

Office of the Board of Health.
Honolulu, April 13, 1896.

The President has this day appointed
CHARLES A. BROWN, Esq.,
a member of the Board of Health. The Board now consists of

F. R. Day, M. D.
N. B. Emerson, M. D.
L. D. Kelliop, Esq.
C. B. Wood, M. D.
T. F. Lansing, Esq.
C. A. Brown, Esq.

CHARLES WILCOX,
Secretary Board of Health.
4278-3t 1751-3t

Mr. M. ALOIAU has this day been appointed Post Master for the Government Pound at Heia, in the District of Koolau-pou, Island of Oahu, vice D. M. KAPALAU, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 15, 1896.
1751-3t

Mr. J. W. KAPOLOU has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 13, 1896.
1751-3t

HENRY J. LYMAN, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the taxation district of Puna, Island of Hawaii, vice R. A. Lyman, Esq., resigned.

The Board now consists of:

J. W. Mason, Chairman.
H. R. Rycroft.
Henry J. Lyman.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 11, 1896.
1750-3t

Sale of Public Lands and Leases.

On THURSDAY, April 23d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following lands and leases in Puna, Hawaii:

1. Land of Hiliiloa, Puna, containing 75.32 acres. Upset price, \$301.25. Survey charges 70.00 \$371.25

2. Lot at Oneloa, 14.78 acres. Upset price, \$22.17.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

3. Lease of lot land at Waiakolea, Puna, containing 13 acres, more or less, with all fish and shrimp ponds upon the same. Reserving across the land right of way to Government Pound

MME. WACHTMEISTER.

A Distinguished Lecturer to Arrive.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Of Ancient Family—Now in the Colonies—Will Arrive on Monowai. Lecturers to be Given—A Theosophical Leader—A Vegetarian.

The last mail from Australia brought the news that the above distinguished and talented lady will arrive here on the next trip of the Monowai (April 30th), on her journey from New Zealand to the States, where she intends to spend quite a while in the interest of Theosophy. Very eulogistic accounts of her work in the Australian Colonies precede her, and it is said that she will stay over one steamer in Honolulu, where she will give several lectures on the most interesting features of her favorite science and philosophy.

Some information on this lady will therefore be of interest. She belongs to the highest aristocracy of several European States, and her full name is Constance Georgine Louise de Bourbel de Montjeu. Her parents were the Marquis de Bourbel, formerly in the French diplomatic service, and Constance Bulkley, to whom she was born



THE COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER.

on the 28th of March, 1838, at Florence, Italy. The de Bourbel family boast of being one of the most ancient of France, counting over 1,000 years of unblemished noble ancestors; they originated from the south of France, but since the year 536 A. D. they settled in Normandy, several members distinguishing themselves in French history, especially one Raoul de Bourbel, who lived under Louis XIV. Having lost her parents at an early age, Constance de Bourbel was sent to England to her aunt, Mrs. Bulkley, of Linden Hill, Berkshire, where she was educated and lived until her marriage in 1863, with her cousin, Count Wachtmeister, then Swedish and Norwegian Ambassador at the Court of St. James. There she resided for three years, when her husband was called to Copenhagen, as Ambassador to the Danish Court, and then after two years, her husband being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, they took their abode at the official residence in Stockholm, where the King created her a "State Lady of the Land," and she was the last to receive this distinguished honor, as the title then became extinct. Count Wachtmeister died in 1871, and she remained for several years yet in Sweden, spending the winters in warmer climates on account of her health.

She has one son, born in 1865, the Count Axel Wachtmeister, who passed here several years ago, and was entertained by King Kalakaua. In 1879, the Countess, who is gifted with remarkable psychic powers, began some investigations in Spiritualism, but after two years of arduous work, found it both unsatisfactory and dangerous; she then joined the Theosophical Society, and later became intimate with the great founder of that movement, Madame Blavatsky, whom she got to admire and respect so much that she took up her abode with her, to help her in her work. The Countess Wachtmeister was thus privileged to be witness to many strange manifestations of the occult powers and knowledge of that Theosophical leader, and since then she has stood faithfully by the society, working at all times for it, devoting all her time to it and helping in financial matters. The Countess has been a vegetarian for 17 years, according to the "Path" of New York, from which is taken the bulk of this information.

In person she is about the medium height, with blonde hair and blue eyes, a voice of pleasant sound, and her face has a singularly sweet expression. The reports of the press show her to possess an impressive presence and to be gifted with eloquent faculties of a rare order. Her lectures will not fail, then, to be a treat to those here who appreciate literary talent.

SHIPS AT HONOLULU.

Improvement in Landing—New Steamer Route to Kailua.

HONOLULU (Hawaii), April 12.—The new four-masted schooner Muriel, belonging to R. R. Hind, cleared from Honolulu on Friday, April 10th, with 14,237 bags of sugar, en route to San Francisco. The Muriel is a new vessel, beautifully fitted up with accommodations for eight or ten passengers. She has proved herself a fast ship

by coming from La Libertad, C. A., to Honolulu in 24 days, a distance of over 4,200 miles.

The new Hawaiian steamer Iwa is now making regular trips between Honolulu and Kailua, Kona, carrying freight and passengers, who can now make the trip from Kohala to Kailua in eight or nine hours, of smooth sailing, and thus avoiding the hard and rough trip overland by way of the lava flows.

The landing at Honolulu has been greatly improved by the addition of a steam crane for handling of freight, and as a rule the passengers have only to go down the stairs and step into the boat, the steamer being within seventy-five yards of the shore. The harbor has had a number of new moorings placed and a large pontoon added for handling of heavy freight, making it second to none on the weather side of the island.

JAPANESE TO EDUCATE.

A School for Teaching in Japanese Begun.

The Lyceum Used—A Class of 20 for a Beginning—Over 400 Japanese Children Here.

There are something over four hundred Japanese children on the islands who have reached the right age to be educated. The majority of these are unable to speak correctly, even the simplest Japanese. To their parents this is an alarming state of affairs as these children will be useless in Japan should they ever return. A Japanese merchant very much interested in the subject called in at this office yesterday and gave the information that a primary school has been started in the city.

"You see it is just this way," said the gentleman. "We expect that at least the majority of the Japanese children on the islands will return to Japan some day. The language that they use now, which is a mixture of English and Japanese, or a combination of all three, will be absolutely useless to them in Japan and they will be able to find nothing to do."

"This has become a very serious question to the Japanese on the islands. Nothing was done until recently, to in any way change the state of affairs."

T. O'Kumura, the evangelist, who holds services in the Lyceum on Nuuanu avenue, with the assistance of other Japanese, has started a primary Japanese school, with an attendance of twenty pupils. This school is founded on the same principle as institutions of the kind in Japan and is taught by T. Kuwabara, a young man well educated in Japanese, and one who has had experience at teaching in his native country.

"This school, which is held in the Lyceum, was started on April 14th, and is supported by the parents of the children who attend. The teacher receives just enough to support him and has undertaken the work out of free love for the cause, having left a very good position for the one he now occupies."

"Of course you will understand that this school in Honolulu is merely a beginning. It is our hope that schools of the same kind will be started wherever there is a sufficient number of Japanese to warrant it, in order that our children may be taught the language of Japan."

"Every encouragement is being given the work and we feel sure of great success in the future."

Baseball League Meeting.

A meeting of the baseball league was held in the office of W. F. Allen yesterday. J. Thompson was elected temporary secretary. H. M. Whitney, Jr., was elected president, J. H. Wodehouse, secretary and treasurer. The teams will be represented as follows: H. A. Wilder and Christian Conradt for the Stars, Scanlon and Powell for Company E of the regulars, B. L. Finney and Wm. Lucas for the Honolulu. Arrangements for the season's schedule will be made later.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held Friday afternoon. The members present were President W. D. Alexander, W. A. Bowen, M. M. Scott and H. E. Cooper. The business was chiefly connected with the appropriation for school houses. The list originally proposed by the Board being scaled down to meet the exigencies of the financial condition of the country.

G. A. Howard, Jr., and Robert F. Train have opened an office as architects at the corner of Queen and Richards, under the firm name of Howard & Train.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drugstore on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 19, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

EMMA DEFRIES VS. BRUCE CARTWRIGHT AND H. E. MCINTYRE, EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF G. TROUSSEAU, DECEASED.

Before JUDGE, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

D. filed a claim with the executors under the will of a deceased person on February 23, and the executors rejected it on February 24th, and D. commenced her action on April 27. He'd, that April 27 was more than two months after the rejection of the claim, and the action could not be maintained under the law requiring suit to be brought "within two months after rejection of the claim."

In computing the time within which an act is to be done, the first day shall be excluded and the last included.

The statute, "Act of 1888, amended by Chap. 10, Laws 1876, to limit the time within which claims of creditors against the estates of deceased persons shall be presented, and suits be commenced to enforce rejected claims," is a special statute of limitation often known as "statute of non-claim," and need not be specially pleaded.

The executor or administrator cannot waive the provisions of this statute.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

The plaintiff brought an action against the defendants, executors under the will of G. Trouseau, upon a promissory note of deceased, and produced evidence which showed that the claim was presented to the executors on February 23, 1895, and on February 26, 1895, was rejected by the defendants, and on April 27, 1895, the plaintiff began her action and summons issued.

She alleges in her complaint that she presented her claim duly verified to the defendants on February 23, 1895, and that on February 26, 1895, the defendants rejected her claim and refused to pay it; but plaintiff does not allege that "she has brought her action within two months after such rejection." The defendants in their answer deny the truth of each and every allegation in plaintiff's complaint, and give notice that among other defenses they rely on fraud, forgery, want of consideration, illegality and the statute of limitations, and that suit was not brought on plaintiff's claim within sixty days after the same was rejected and disallowed by defendants.

It appeared at the trial that plaintiff had brought her action on April 27, 1895, and upon the close of plaintiff's case the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that plaintiff had not brought her action within the time prescribed by law, viz., within two months after the claim was rejected by the executors.

The Court granted the motion, to which plaintiff excepted.

The statute, Acts of 1868 as amended by Chapter 10, Laws of 1876, Comp. Laws, page 397, provides for notice to creditors and for the filing of claims against estates of deceased persons, and Section 3 provides, "If a claim be rejected by the executor or administrator a suit must be brought upon it against the executor or administrator within two months after such rejection or within two months after the same shall become due, or it will be forever barred."

Was the day, April 27th, within two months after February 26th, the day of rejection of plaintiff's claim?

The word month shall be construed to mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressed. Chapter 3, Civil Code, of the construction of laws. Sec. 18, Civil Code.

In Bowler v. Walker, 9 Haw. 206, the Court held that a writ issued August 25, 1893, judgment having been rendered February 25, 1893, is issued "within six months from the rendition of judgment," as required by statute. The Court followed the general rule that in computing the time within which an act is to be done, the first day shall be excluded and the last included. In re Election Law, 8 Haw. 602; Sec. 1166, Civil Code.

By excluding the day of rejection of the claim, February 26th, the first month would begin February 27th and end March 26th, and the second month begin March 27th and end April 26th; accordingly the action brought on April 27th was not commenced within the time prescribed by law, but was one day too late.

These statutes of non-claim are frequently called special statutes of limitation. Statutes of this character may be considered not as statutes of limitation but rather as special regulations of probate law which impose the loss of the claim if the party fail to sue on it within the time prescribed.

The executor or administrator cannot waive this statutory regulation. The statute is imperative and must be followed by the plaintiff. It is not necessary for defendants to specially plead this statute, but they can take advantage of it if the evidence or proofs show that plaintiff has not complied with the provisions of the statute.

The rule of the Circuit Courts (Rule 4) provides that "in personal actions, the statute of limitations shall be specially pleaded." This has generally been regarded as applicable to Sec. 1036, and following sections, Civil Code, of the time of commencing personal actions (Stat. of Lim. of Personal Actions) and not to this Act of 1868 (Stat. of Non-Claim or Special Limitations) relating to the presentation and rejection of claims against deceased persons' estates.

In Shaw v. Kahala, 3 Haw. 367, the Court held that this special statute of limitations in the Act of June 23, 1868, limiting the time within which to bring suits against administrators on rejected claims was not required to be specially pleaded.

In the case at bar plaintiff had no surprise, and could have none, for although the answer of defendants does not technically word for word set up notice that they rely on the statute of

non-claim, as they do not use the words "within two months," yet defendants have substantially complied with the rule of Court (Rule 4, Circuit Court Rules) and given substantial notice to plaintiff of the defense they relied on, to wit, that the suit was not commenced within the time prescribed by the Act, when they noted in their answer that the action was not brought within 60 days after rejection of the claim. Exceptions overruled.

P. Neumann for plaintiff. C. Brown for defendants.

Honolulu, April 8, 1896.

A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY.

His Wife Was a Fearful Sufferer From Rheumatism.

Her Joints Were Swollen and Distorted, Her Nights Almost Sleepless and Her Appetite Gone—Suffered for Several Years Before Relief Was Found.

From the Kingston (Canada) News: Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse keeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the best known men in this section, and to his vigilance in the performance of his duties is due the safety of the many craft sailing in that part of the St. Lawrence. Mrs. McLaren, his wife, has been an invalid for a number of years, and in conversation with a reporter recently, Mr. McLaren stated that she was rapidly regaining her old-time health under the treatment of that most marvelous of modern medicines—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Asked if he had any objections to giving the particulars, Mr. McLaren replied that emphatically he had not if such publication was likely to benefit any other sufferer. He said: "A number of years



ago my wife contracted rheumatism, and for a considerable time was a hopeless invalid. Her joints were swollen and distorted; her nights were sleepless and her appetite poor and feeble. During those years she experienced excruciating tortures, the pain never ceasing, day or night. She had the benefit of skilled medical advice, but the treatment afforded no relief and we began to fear that her trouble had gone beyond human aid. On a number of occasions I had read in the papers of cases of rheumatism being cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some three boxes before any improvement was noticed; and then we began to notice that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the pains gradually began to subside, and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and although occasionally she feels twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys better health than she has done for many years, and can sleep as soundly as she ever did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine, for I know they have done wonders in my wife's case, and I feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial, equally happy results will follow, and I therefore give this testimony freely, hoping that it will benefit some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofula, troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to the cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find the Pink Pills a certain cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

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Typewriting and Copying.

MISS M. F. LEDERER,

Office—Hawaiian Abstract and Title Co., Corner Fort and Merchant streets, 4211-21.



EDISON LOOKING THROUGH A BLOCK OF WOOD.

Thomas A. Edison has progressed so far in his experiments with the Roentgen ray, according to the New York Journal, that it is now possible to see with the naked eye through a solid block of wood eight inches in depth. In a recent experiment the inventor plainly distinguished the outlines of his fingers through eight inches of yellow pine. Mr. Edison declares that it is simply a question of further experiment and more powerful light when the human eye will be able to see through solid metals, brick walls, sealed letters and the human body. He believes that there is no reason why physicians may not look into our heart, lungs and stomach. He has been at his experiments practically day and night since the discovery of the Roentgen ray. His aim has been to do away with photography in penetrating solid substances, and to perfect his apparatus so that the human eye can do the work of the photographic plate.

For Sale!

EASY TERMS.

QUEEN HOTEL and COTTAGE—Situated on Nuuanu Avenue. The Hotel has twenty well lighted and well ventilated rooms. The Dining Room is spacious and airy, and the Kitchen is furnished with a range and a special heater.

EAGLE HOUSE and COTTAGE—A premises well adapted for a hotel or first-class boarding house. In good condition.

"MOUNTAIN VIEW," Nuuanu Valley. A beautiful and desirable location; within easy access of town, and yet possessing all of the qualities of a mountain home. A mountain stream flows through the property, and a wind mill furnishes clear and sparkling water. Several acres of land, a house, two cottages, a barn and servants' quarters are included in this offer.

12 ACRES OF RICE and TARO LAND—Situated on the Railroad, between Pearl City and the Peninsula. Two houses and a windmill are on the premises.

PENINSULA PROPERTY—Installment plan. Beach lots at low prices and easy terms. Lots with houses, lots without houses, houses without lots.

PEARL CITY LOTS—Any elevation, desirable and cheap. Now is the time to get a country home at a reasonable price.

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QUEEN STREET.

PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS In checks and stripes, : : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306, HONOLULU.

HIGH GRADE Lubricating Oils



These Oils are without an equal. They supply the demand for a good oil at a moderate price.

ATLANTIC RED ENGINE—Is especially adapted to centrifugal machinery and high-speed engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER—For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR-MINERAL—For Steam Plows, and

SUMMER BLACK—For Car Boxes, Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

MME. WACHTMEISTER.

A Distinguished Lecturer to Arrive.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Of Ancient Family—Now in the Colonies—Will Arrive on Monowai. Lecturers to be Given—A Theosophical Leader—A Vegetarian.

The last mail from Australia brought the news that the above distinguished and talented lady will arrive here on the next trip of the Monowai (April 20th), on her journey from New Zealand to the States, where she intends to spend quite a while in the interest of Theosophy. Very eulogistic accounts of her work in the Australian Colonies precede her, and it is said that she will stay over one steamer in Honolulu, where she will give several lectures on the most interesting features of her favorite science and philosophy.

Some information on this lady will therefore be of interest. She belongs to the highest aristocracy of several European States, and her full name is Constance Georgine Louise de Bourbel de Montjuc. Her parents were the Marquis de Bourbel, formerly in the French diplomatic service, and Constance Bulkley, to whom she was born



THE COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER.

on the 28th of March, 1838, at Florence, Italy. The de Bourbel family boast of being one of the most ancient of France, counting over 1,000 years of unblemished noble ancestors; they originated from the south of France, but since the year 936 A. D. they settled in Normandy, several members distinguishing themselves in French history, especially one Raoul de Bourbel, who lived under Louis XIV. Having lost her parents at an early age, Constance de Bourbel was sent to England to her aunt, Mrs. Bulkley, of Linden Hill, Berkshire, where she was educated and lived until her marriage in 1860, with her cousin, Count Wachtmeister, then Swedish and Norwegian Ambassador at the Court of St. James. There she resided for three years, when her husband was called to Copenhagen, as Ambassador to the Danish Court, and then after two years, her husband being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, they took their abode at the official residence in Stockholm, where the King created her a "State Lady of the Land," and she was the last to receive this distinguished honor, as the title then became extinct. Count Wachtmeister died in 1871, and she remained for several years yet in Sweden, spending the winters in warmer climates on account of her health.

She has one son, born in 1865, the Count Axel Wachtmeister, who passed here several years ago, and was entertained by King Kalakaua. In 1879, the Countess, who is gifted with remarkable psychic powers, began some investigations in Spiritualism, but after two years of arduous work, found it both unsatisfactory and dangerous; she then joined the Theosophical Society, and later became intimate with the great founder of that movement, Madame Blavatsky, whom she got to admire and respect so much that she took up her abode with her, to help her in her work. The Countess Wachtmeister was thus privileged to be witness to many strange manifestations of the occult powers and knowledge of that Theosophical leader, and since then she has stood faithfully by the society, working at all times for it, devoting all her time to it and helping in financial matters. The Countess has been a vegetarian for 17 years, according to the "Path," of New York, from which is taken the bulk of this information.

In person she is about the medium height, with blonde hair and blue eyes, a voice of pleasant sound, and her face has a singularly sweet expression. The reports of the press show her to possess an impressive presence and to be gifted with elocutionary faculties of a rare order. Her lectures will not fail, then, to be a treat to those here who appreciate literary talent.

SHIPS AT HONOIU.

Improvement in Landing—New Steamer Route to Kailua.

HONOIU (Hawaii), April 12.—The new four-masted schooner Muriel, belonging to R. R. Hind, cleared from Honolulu on Friday, April 10th, with 14,237 bags of sugar, en route to San Francisco. The Muriel is a new vessel, beautifully fitted up with accommodations for eight or ten passengers. She has proved herself a fast ship

by coming from La Libertad, C. A., to Honolulu in 24 days, a distance of over 4,200 miles.

The new Hawaiian steamer Iwa is now making regular trips between Honolulu and Kailua, Kona, carrying freight and passengers, who can now make the trip from Kohala to Kailua in eight or nine hours, of smooth sailing, and thus avoiding the hard and rough trip overland by way of the lava flows. The landing at Honolulu has been greatly improved by the addition of a steam crane for handling of freight, and as a rule the passengers have only to go down the stairs and step into the boat, the steamer being within seventy-five yards of the shore. The harbor has had a number of new moorings placed and a large pontoon added for handling of heavy freight, making it second to none on the weather side of the island.

JAPANESE TO EDUCATE.

A School for Teaching in Japanese Begun.

The Lyceum Used—A Class of 20 for a Beginning—Over 400 Japanese Children Here.

There are something over four hundred Japanese children on the islands who have reached the right age to be educated. The majority of these are unable to speak correctly, even the simplest Japanese. To their parents this is an alarming state of affairs as these children will be useless in Japan should they ever return. A Japanese merchant, very much interested in the subject called in at this office yesterday and gave the information that a primary school has been started in the city.

"You see it is just this way," said the gentleman. "We expect that at least the majority of the Japanese children on the islands will return to Japan some day. The language that they use now, which is a mixture of English and Japanese, or a combination of all three, will be absolutely useless to them in Japan and they will be able to find nothing to do."

"This has become a very serious question to the Japanese on the islands. Nothing was done until recently, to in any way change the state of affairs."

T. O'Kumura, the evangelist, who holds services in the Lyceum on Nuuanu avenue, with the assistance of other Japanese, has started a primary Japanese school, with an attendance of twenty pupils. This school is founded on the same principle as institutions of the kind in Japan and is taught by T. Kuwabara, a young man well educated in Japanese, and one who has had experience at teaching in his native country.

"This school, which is held in the Lyceum, was started on April 14th, and is supported by the parents of the children who attend. The teacher receives just enough to support him and has undertaken the work out of free love for the cause, having left a very good position for the one he now occupies."

"Of course you will understand that this school in Honolulu is merely a beginning. It is our hope that schools of the same kind will be started wherever there is a sufficient number of Japanese to warrant it, in order that our children may be taught the language of Japan."

"Every encouragement is being given the work and we feel sure of great success in the future."

Baseball League Meeting.

A meeting of the baseball league was held in the office of W. F. Allen yesterday. J. Thompson was elected temporary secretary. H. M. Whitney, Jr., was elected president, J. H. Wodehouse, secretary and treasurer. The teams will be represented as follows: H. A. Wilder and Christian Conradt for the Stars, Scanlon and Powell for Company E of the regulars, B. L. Finney and Wm. Lucas for the Honolulu. Arrangements for the season's schedule will be made later.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held Friday afternoon. The members present were President W. D. Alexander, W. A. Bowen, M. M. Scott and H. E. Cooper. The business was chiefly connected with the appropriation for school houses. The list originally proposed by the Board being scaled down to meet the exigencies of the financial condition of the country.

G. A. Howard, Jr., and Robert F. Train have opened an office as architects at the corner of Queen and Richards, under the firm name of Howard & Train.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drugstore on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

EMMA DEFRIES VS. BRUCE CARTWRIGHT AND H. E. MCINTYRE, EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF G. TROUSSEAU, DECEASED.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

D. filed a claim with the executors under the will of a deceased person on February 25, and the executors rejected it on February 26th, and D. commenced her action on April 27. He d. that April 27 was more than two months after the rejection of the claim, and the action could not be maintained under the law requiring suit to be brought "within two months after rejection of the claim."

In computing the time within which an act is to be done, the first day shall be excluded and the last included.

The statute, "Act of 1888, amended by Chap. 10, Laws 1876, to limit the time within which claims of creditors against the estate of deceased persons shall be presented, and suits be commenced to enforce rejected claims," is a special statute of limitation often known as "statute of non-claim," and need not be specially pleaded.

The executor or administrator cannot waive the provisions of this statute.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

The plaintiff brought an action against the defendants, executors under the will of G. Troussseau, upon a promissory note of deceased, and produced evidence which showed that the claim was presented to the executors on February 25, 1895, and on February 26, 1895, was rejected by the defendants, and on April 27, 1895, the plaintiff began her action and summons issued.

She alleges in her complaint that she presented her claim duly verified to the defendants on February 25, 1895, and that on February 26, 1895, the defendants rejected her claim and refused to pay it; but plaintiff does not allege that "she has brought her action within two months after such rejection." The defendants in their answer deny the truth of each and every allegation in plaintiff's complaint, and give notice that among other defenses they rely on fraud, forgery, want of consideration, illegality and the statute of limitations, and that suit was not brought on plaintiff's claim within sixty days after the same was rejected and disallowed by defendants.

It appeared at the trial that plaintiff had brought her action on April 27, 1895, and upon the close of plaintiff's case the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that plaintiff had not brought her action within the time prescribed by law, viz. within two months after the claim was rejected by the executors.

The Court granted the motion, to which plaintiff excepted.

The statute, Acts of 1888 as amended by Chapter 10, Laws of 1876, Comp. Laws, page 397, provides for notice to creditors and for the filing of claims against estates of deceased persons, and Section 3 provides, "If a claim be rejected by the executor or administrator a suit must be brought upon it against the executor or administrator within two months after such rejection or within two months after the same shall become due, or it will be forever barred."

Was the day, April 27th, within two months after February 26th, the day of rejection of plaintiff's claim?

The word month shall be construed to mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressed. Chapter 3, Civil Code, of the construction of laws. Sec. 18, Civil Code.

In Bowler v. Walker, 9 Haw. 306, the Court held that a writ issued August 25, 1893, judgment having been rendered February 25, 1893, is issued "within six months from the rendition of judgment," as required by statute. The Court followed the general rule that in computing the time within which an act is to be done, the first day shall be excluded and the last included. In re Election Law, 8 Haw. 602; Sec. 1166, Civil Code.

By excluding the day of rejection of the claim, February 26th, the first month would begin February 27th and end March 26th, and the second month begin March 27th and end April 26th; accordingly the action brought on April 27th was not commenced within the time prescribed by law, but was one day too late.

These statutes of non-claim are frequently called special statutes of limitation. Statutes of this character may be considered not as statutes of limitation but rather as special regulations of probate law which impose the loss of the claim if the party fail to sue on it within the time prescribed.

The executor or administrator cannot waive this statutory regulation. The statute is imperative and must be followed by the plaintiff. It is not necessary for defendants to specially plead this statute, but they can take advantage of it if the evidence or proofs show that plaintiff has not complied with the provisions of the statute.

The rule of the Circuit Courts (Rule 4) provides that "in personal actions, the statute of limitations shall be specially pleaded." This has generally been regarded as applicable to Sec. 1036, and following sections, Civil Code, of the time of commencing personal actions (Stat. of Lim. of Personal Actions) and not to this Act of 1888 (Stat. of Non-Claim or Special Limitations) relating to the presentation and rejection of claims against deceased persons' estates.

In Shaw v. Kahala, 3 Haw. 367, the Court held that this special statute of limitations in the Act of June 23, 1868, limiting the time within which to bring suits against administrators on rejected claims was not required to be specially pleaded.

In the case at bar plaintiff had no surprise, and could have none, for although the answer of defendants does not technically word for word set up notice that they rely on the statute of

non-claim, as they do not use the words "within two months," yet defendants have substantially complied with the rule of Court (Rule 4, Circuit Court Rules) and given substantial notice to plaintiff of the defense they relied on, to wit, that the suit was not commenced within the time prescribed by the Act, when they noted in their answer that the action was not brought within 60 days after rejection of the claim. Exceptions overruled. P. Neumann for plaintiff. C. Brown for defendants.

Honolulu, April 8, 1896.

A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY

His Wife Was a Fearful Sufferer From Rheumatism.

Her Joints Were Swollen and Distorted, Her Nights Almost Sleepless and Her Appetite Gone—Suffered for Several Years Before Relief Was Found.

From the Kingston (Canada) News: Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse keeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the best known men in this section, and to his vigilance in the performance of his duties is due the safety of the many craft sailing in that part of the St. Lawrence. Mrs. McLaren, his wife, has been an invalid for a number of years, and in conversation with a reporter recently, Mr. McLaren stated that she was rapidly regaining her old-time health under the treatment of that most marvelous of modern medicines—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Asked if he had any objections to giving the particulars, Mr. McLaren replied that emphatically he had not if such publication was likely to benefit any other sufferer. He said: "A number of years



ago my wife contracted rheumatism, and for a considerable time was a hopeless invalid. Her joints were swollen and distorted; her nights were sleepless and her appetite poor and fickle. During those years she experienced excruciating tortures, the pain never ceasing, day or night. She had the benefit of skilled medical advice, but the treatment afforded no relief and we began to fear that her trouble had gone beyond human aid. On a number of occasions I had read in the papers of cases of rheumatism being cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some three boxes before any improvement was noticed; and then we began to notice that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the pains gradually began to subside, and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and although occasionally she feels twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys better health than she has done for many years, and can sleep as soundly as she ever did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine, for I know they have done wonders in my wife's case, and I feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial, equally happy results will follow, and I therefore give this testimony freely, hoping that it will benefit some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatia, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to the cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find the Pink Pills a certain cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

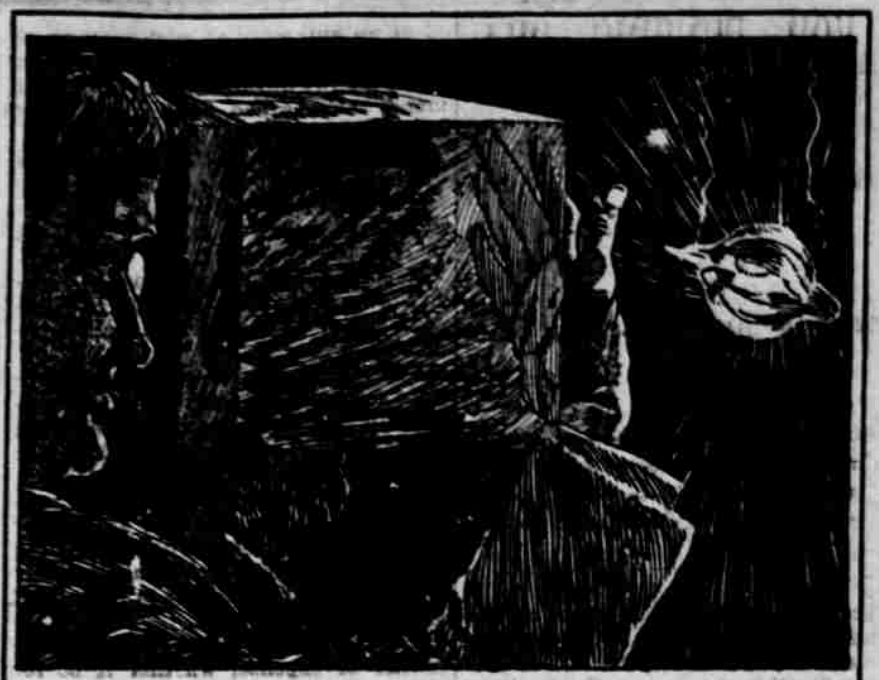
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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SUMMER BLACK—For Car Boxes, Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.



THE SOCIAL SIDE.

The officers of the U. S. S. Petrel and Concord, now in port, are enjoying the society of friends they have made during their short stay.

Miss Blanche Cornwell, who left on the Australia Thursday for a visit in California, will be absent for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carter gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams Saturday evening. There were present Misses Pauahi Judd, Madeline Hartwell, Belle Carter and Wm. Lewers.

Among those present on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club Ladies' Day, Wednesday, were Mrs. H. Focke, Miss Moulder, Misses May Atkinson, Molly Atkinson, the Misses King and Miss May Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Von Holt gave a farewell dance to A. F. Knudsen at their home in Waikiki Monday evening. There were over fifty guests present. The Kawaihau club furnished music for dancing on the lanai.

Mrs. Hermann Focke gave a farewell luncheon for Mrs. A. S. Willis Wednesday. Those present were Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Mrs. T. R. Walker, Mrs. Ellis Mills, Mrs. Harris and Miss Moulder. The decorations were in pink.

Miss Rudolph Spreckles and her sister, Miss Joliffe, of San Francisco, returned on the Claudine after a pleasant visit on Spreckelsville Plantation. They will remain in Honolulu until the departure of the O. & O. S. S. China, upon which steamer they will leave for their home.

The Waikiki home of Col. W. F. Allen was a scene of brilliancy last night. The occasion was a supper and afterwards music, given for Miss Grace Birnie by Miss Belle Carter. There were present Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, the Misses Hartwell, Miss Fuller, R. C. Scott, W. Lewers, Geo. Potter, Armstrong Smith and others.

Miss Mabel Hartwell gave a luncheon for Miss Grace Birnie at her home, Nuuanu, Wednesday. There were present Mrs. Spreckles, Miss Joliffe, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. George Carter, Mrs. Alfred Carter, Misses Kate McGrew, Madeline Hartwell, Grace Richards, Pauahi Judd and Birnie. Music was enjoyed after luncheon.

A dinner to Captain Emory of the U. S. S. Petrel was given at the Wilder home, Waikiki, Friday evening. There were present Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Miss May Atkinson, Miss Molly Atkinson, Lieutenant N. Sargent and S. G. Wilder. The Kawaihau Club furnished delightful music for the occasion.

There have been no more agreeable residents in the diplomatic circles this year than the Hawaiian minister and Mrs. Hatch, at whose legation home, on 16th street, so many pleasant events have occurred, says the Washington Star. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have not made their vacation plans yet, but wherever they go they will be a welcome acquisition to a summer colony.

The marriage of Miss Lillie Hart to Mr. Francis Gay at the home of the bride, Waikiki, yesterday afternoon, was a very quiet affair and was witnessed only by immediate members of the family. Rev. Alex Mackintosh officiated. After the ceremony the newly married couple were driven to the steamer Ke Au Hou, upon which vessel they, in company with Mr. Charles Gay, a brother of the bridegroom, left for Makawili, Kauai, where Mr. and Mrs. Gay will make their future home. The very best wishes of the many friends of the bride and groom will attend them.

FIRST ANNUAL REGATTA.

H. R. A. Has Arranged a Fine Program of Five Events.

Saturday, May 9th, is a good date for the sports to write in big red letters and paste in some prominent place on the inside of their hats for reference when thinking of the regatta that is to take place at Pearl Harbor. The time set is 2:30 p. m., and the first event will be a single-scutt race. Next in order will come the six-oared stationary seat, the six-oared sliding-seat barge, the four-oared practice shell (for juniors), and the four-oared practice shell (for seniors) races. Entries will be made with the secretary of the Regatta Committee, 13 Kaahumanu street. For further particulars see advertisement in this paper.

The "Meteors" had a delightful bike ride to Waikiki Saturday night.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Try it, and like many others you will recommend it to your friends. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

FOR PIMPLES

USE
CUTICURA
SOAP

THE ONLY
PREVENTIVE
OF
PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Forster Dace and Co., Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



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Will appreciate the virtue of

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The New POLISHING CLOTH.

Better and Cheaper than Chamois Leather!

Polishes in half the time, with less than half the labor required with any other material. We are selling them so as to be within the reach of every one. Three sizes:

15c. 25c. 50c.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

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The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. G. A. HODGINS, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Practitioner Manager.



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THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and providing extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco. DR. R. H. PLUMMER, San Francisco. DR. W. H. MATH, E. P. & S. P. Co., San Francisco. DR. R. B. WOOLLEY, San Francisco. DR. R. A. MCLEAN, San Francisco. DR. W. H. THORNE, San Jose. DR. J. S. THUR, San Francisco. DR. G. A. SMITH, Asst. State Insane Asylum.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

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